BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1825. No. 1835.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 4th Instant,

FIFTY KEGS

OF

WHITE HERRINGS,

JUST IMPORTED PER FARQUHARSON.

COARSE Grey Cloth for Army Clothing, Small Blankets, Europe Palempores, Cambrick and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Red Bandanna Ditto, White Jean, Leno, Turbans, and other piece goods.

Meadows Street, 3d August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 4th Instant,

IVORY Handled Knives and Forks, Black Handled Ditto, Shot Belts, Large Blue and White Washing Basons and Ewers, Table and Soup Plates, Soup Turenes, Glass Muffineers, Military Saddles, Cotton Lace, &c.

A few Articles of Household Furniture belonging to an Estate,

AND

A Guzerate Milch Cow.

Meadows Street, 3d August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

WALKER and McCLARY'S superior English Claret, imported per Cambridge, at per dozen . . Rs. 30

Excellent Bucellas, per the same Ship, at . . . . . " 18

Meadows Street, 3d August 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th August,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Sundry Articles of Household Furniture of late Fashion and in Excellent order.

The Property of a Gentleman now in England.

VIZ.

A Broadwood's Grand Piano-Forte with Stool,

PLATED WARE.

Dish Covers, Waiters of Sizes, Sauce Boats, Cruet-Stands and Pickle do. Candlesticks, and French Ring Lamps for Table with Painted Shades.

SUNDRIES.

Mahogany and Blackwood Wardrobes of large size, made of the best seasoned materials, Jackwood and Blackwood Dressing Tables, Mahogany Sofa Table, Ditto Bedstead with solid Mahogany Pillars, a well finished Article, Jackwood Chairs, Cheval Looking Glass in Mahogany Frame, a very large Mirror twisted Gilt Pillars, Blackwood Cots, Children's Ditto, a Large Persian Carpet as good as new.

AT 1 P. M.

Will be put up if not previously disposed of by Private Sale, a valuable collection of Shells, arranged in two Large Satin Wood Cases, the Doors of which are formed by single plates of Glass.

Terms, Cash; & the lots to be cleared away within three days, otherwise they will be resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

N. B. The Furniture will be ready for inspection on the 2nd of August.

Bombay, 30th July 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th of August.

TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS,

White Muslin Scarfs, White Handkerchiefs for Neck and Pocket, assorted Threads, Boxes of Benjamin, Woolen Shawls.

Bombay, 30th July, 1825.

THE

MULGRAVE CASTLE,

Jas. Ralph,

COMMANDER,

OF 400 TONS REGISTER,

WAS to leave England in all April, may be expected early in August, and will be despatched to London without delay. For Freight or Passage enquire of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 16th July 1825.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

TAKEN from a PEW, in the above Church a small PRAYER BOOK, bound in Blue Morocco.

Whoever will bring it to Captain CRUICKSHANK, at Messrs. FORBES and CO'S. Office, shall receive a reward of Rs. 50.

Bombay, 1st August 1825.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,

SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE

LATE FIRM OF

Lugrin & Watson,

TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon MARTIN WEST Esq. the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in his Character of Administrator to the Estate of the late J. S. WATSON the deceased partner of that Firm, to adjust the Account of his intestate Estate without further delay, and of which necessity Mr. LUGRIN has been apprized.

Mr. LUGRIN begs to call the attention of those Creditors to the responsible situation in which he is thereby placed, and trusts they will make arrangements to effect an early and voluntary discharge of their respective Debts to the late Firm of LUGRIN and WATSON, and thereby obviate those consequences which must inevitably ensue from the Registrar of the Supreme Court taking the management of the recovery of those Debts under his own controul.

Bombay, 14th July 1825.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DYCE NICOL has, this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, and the business will, henceforth, be carried on under the Firm of WILLIAM NICOL and CO.

Bombay, 1st August 1825.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE and CO. beg to notify that Mr. ROBERT LINDSAY LECKIE has this day been admitted a Partner in their Establishment.

Bombay, 1st August 1825.

Advertisement.

MR. JOSEPH RODGERS, late of Madras, Merchant, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has established himself as an AGENT AT COCHIN; being in the possession of the PREMISES lately the Property of F. SCHULER Esq., he will undertake to Contract for Ships (to be built of all Teak) from 800 Tons and under, or have

THEM BUILT ON

COMMISSION.

Cochin, 12th July 1825.

A 6 Per Cent. Remittable Note for Sa. Rs. 4000, for Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO.

Bombay, 2d August 1825.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

JEHANGHEER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, will draw Bills on Messrs. JAMES HUNTER JUN. and CO. of London, for Sums not less than £200, at 1 | 10 per Rupee, payable at Six Months sight.

Bombay, 3d August 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of EDWARD DE SOUZA, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to ROZA DE SOUZA, Widow of the said EDWARD DE SOUZA deceased. All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 2nd day of August 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,

PROCTORS.

AVISO.

TENDO Applicado a Honoravel Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombay, que as Cartas de Administraçaõ do Estado e Bens de EDWARD DE SOUZA, Portuguez, morador de Bombay, ja defuncto, sejaõ concedidas a ROZA DE SOUZA Viuva de dito EDWARD DE SOUZA ja defuncto. Todas aspessoas concernentes nelle fiquem por este informados do mesmo.—Datado hoje 2 de Agosto de 1825.

W. A. e E. C. MORGAN,

PROCURADORES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay

Vol. 36.

General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 25th July, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 243 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments.

Pioneer Battalion.

Lieutenant J. B. F. Levery, to act as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant W. Laing, proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, or until further orders---Date of appointment 11th June, 1825.

8th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant R. Sillar, to act as Adjutant to the left wing of that Regiment stationed at Kairah vice Sandwith.---Date of appointment 15th June, 1825.

Lieutenant W. Sandwith, attached to the 4th Extra Battalion as Interpreter and Quarter Master, to perform the duties of Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the left wing of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.---Do. 15th June 1825.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is also pleased to confirm an order by the officer commanding the Surat Division of the Army, dated Surat 24th June 1825, appointing Assistant Surgeon Ormond, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Surat until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1825.

No. 244 of 1825.---The appointment of Inspector of Hill Forts in the Dooab being no longer required, it is to be considered as abolished from this date.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. Newnham, *Chief Sec.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,

For most of the miseries incident to human nature, there is either a cure or a palliative; but the obstinacy of mankind is such, that they are seldom sought after, or even applied if gratuitously offered. I am an exception to this too general rule, and having found the advantages of listening to the voice of reason, it may be of some service to your readers, to mention one instance of the happy effects arising from this method of obtaining comfort.

I am married you must know to a young lady, whose flirtations caused me the greatest uneasiness: my mind was equally estranged from the enjoyment of pleasure and the occupations of business. At length I determined on seeking relief in separation, and communicated my intentions to her father, but his sage counsel, founded on experience, gave immediate relief from my sufferings and every feeling of anxiety. Take comfort said the good man; her mother was just the same, but I found time was the only cure, for at sixty years she left off those tricks of her own accord, when all my endeavours had been fruitless. I thank'd him most sincerely for his valuable information, which

[redacted]

The subje[redacted]
has turned out [redacted]
know not of any [redacted]
readers, than a plain [redacted]
nected with its history.

By the Madras Gazette (which unfortunately arrived a day too late) we have been informed, it was originally fabricated by one Mr. Robert Greaves, who, destitute of ingenuity as of truth, could not avoid detection. This is rather severe upon the poor gentleman. However, he has the consolation to know, it was considered too good to be rendered abortive for want of a more plausible aspect, by gentlemen of kindred talents. Those who cannot invent, can sometimes improve that which has been invented by others; and thus by the united abilities of many, who, like Mr. Robert Greaves, conceived wit and falsehood to be synonymous terms——Still be of good cheer Mr. Robert Greaves; it is a very common opinion throughout India, and has brought many brilliant characters into notice——this marvellous production was circulated under different forms, from Bangalore; and at last came under our observation in a note, beginning with this positive assurance "An express reached Darwar from Mr. Cole of Mysore, giving the particulars of a despatch, received from Sir E. Barnes of Ceylon," &c. &c. It was late at night, the press was starving, and in the eagerness of famine might have swallowed less tempting scraps of pabulum.

Falsehood is a natural talent, which generally developes itself in early life, and judging from the boldness of this specimen, little Bobby Greaves and Co. must have been surprising prodigies, for it is evident their rising geniuses were never checked by that rigid moralist Mrs. Birch, or their enterprising spirits intimidated, by an example set forth in the ever memorable history of Tommy and Harry.

[redacted]

[redacted] under his
command [redacted] pursuit of the Marauders.

Sickness and death, are still the leading subjects of all accounts from Aracan. Several officers have fallen victims to the jungle fever; and from the insalubrious nature of the climate, many additions were expected to the melancholy list.

The deaths of three gentlemen belonging to the medical establishment, have been announced, and several others were considered in danger. Independent of the regret which must naturally attach to so rapid an increase in the catalogue of mortality, and the individual distress which friendship must have sustained, a more serious loss could not have occured in the present state of the army, which has filled every hospital, and trebled the duties of the medical department. The names of the three gentlemen above alluded to are Dr. Cochrane, Dr. Chisholm, and Mr. Jasper Wilson.

A letter from Rangoon, exhibits a more favourable report. The troops, towards the end of June, were not suffering more from ill health than on ordinary occasions at that season; and the officers were arming themselves; against any attacks from ennui, and indigo coloured devils, during the monotonous rainy season, by making active preparations for theatrical amusements, which have called into action every dormant ray of genius, and afford an ample field for *all the talents* Forests, cascades and mountains; cottages, palaces and stately halls, were rising in magic speed from under the hands of the scene painter; while the skilful in costume, were engaged in furnishing the property room, with daggers, doublets, wigs, crowns, royal robes, beggars

The saving of so great discovery extremely advantageous, as great inconvenience had been experienced from unavoidable delay in the conveyance of supplies.

At Suddea in Assam, Lieut. Kerr of the 57th Regt. with a detachment of 200 men, attacked and defeated a body of about 300 Burmese under the command of the Raja of Magaon, who had just invaded the Assam territories; many were killed and wounded, and the remainder effected their escape through the hills to the eastward of Munnipore. The valley of Assam has consequently been entirely cleared of the enemy, and some thousands of the Assamese released from bondage, in which they were held by a hill tribe called *Sing Phos*.

On Monday evening a beautiful Lunar Iris made its appearance towards the west, and continued visible nearly 20 minutes. It formed a perfect arch of about 60° the extreme altitude of which, was 50° from the horizon: but as the Moon rose, the circle of which it formed a segment diminished, till its altitude was not more that 30°. The colours were at times very brilliant, and from the contrast of dark clouds to which they were opposed, the effect was singularly grand.

The Session commenced on Monday the 25th of July, before Sir Edward West and Sir Charles Chambers, when the following Gentlemen were sworn in for the Grand Jury.

DAVID MALCOLM Esq. FOREMAN.

Thos. Riddock,	Clarence Dalrymple,
Wm. Manwaring,	P. Maughan,
R. Stewart,	B. Noton,
R. T. Laurence,	W. Nicol,

...ng-
...com-
...n Pa-
...p to the
...ole of the
...ifferent ports.
...have taken place
...were continued for three days at Juddah, after the receipt of this intelligence.

We believe no Egyptian letters have been received in Bombay, and as on former occasions rejoicings had taken place at Juddah for the conquest of the Morea, we still hope that on the present occasion there was no better foundation for them.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Surgn. James Bird.
Lieut. Liddell, 23d Regt.

DEPARTURES.---Capt. S. D. Siordet, 20th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 28th, Arab Ship Futtul Barree, Abdulla, Nacqudah, from Judah and Mocha, 2d July.

DEPARTURES.—27th, The Hon'ble C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. Wm. McDonald, Commander, to the Persian Gulph.—29th, The H. C. Ship Inglis, Capt. Saml. Serle, to China.---31st, At Noon, the H. C. Ship Vansittart, Capt. W. H. C. Dalrymple, for China and returned back in the evening.---Do. American Brig Ann, Charles Mallet, Commander, to United States of America.

Passengers by Inglis :---Capt. Blast of the H. C. Marine, Mr. Shaw, Civil Service.

Do. Vansittart :---Lancelot Dent Esq. Mr. Salter, Mr. Malcolm.

Do. Brig Ann :---Mrs. Hall and 2 children.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Kellie Castle, for China.
Lady East, for Ditto.
Farquharson, for Ditto.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph.

Arab.—Caderbux, for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---July 5th, Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell, from Persian Gulph 4th May, Bombay 15th, and Madras 26th June.---July 6th, Ship Fort William, Charles Gray, from Rangoon 20th June.---Ditto Coromandel, (off Calcutta) Thomas Boys, from London 2nd February, Madeira 14th March, and last from Madras.---Do. French Ship Harponneur, C. Laing, from Havre de Grace 24th October, Bourbon, Mauritius, Pondicherry, and Madras 29th June.—Do. Constance. C. A. Gateau, from Bourbon, and Mauritius 5th June.---8. H. C. Brig Mermaid, Abel Lenn, Commander, from Bombay 19th June.--10, Ship Marquis, of Lansdown, W. Heathorn. Commander, from San Blas 10th June, and Batavia 17th ditto.---Larkins, arrived off Calcutta, on the 8th instant.

Passengers per Coromandel from London :---Mrs. Mumford; Mrs. Davey; Messrs. Landiman and Nicholet, Cadets; Mr. Beck; Mr. Brown, Free Mariner, from Mauritius.

Per Fort William from Rangoon :---Capt. Piper, H. M. 38th Regiment; Captain Tenneson, H. M. Royals; Lieutenant Thomas, H. M. 30th Regiment; Mr. Trigg, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 14th Regiment; Lieutenant Curry, H. M, 89th Regiment; Lieutenant Macgregor, Bengal Artillery.

Per French Ship Harponeur, from Bourbon:---Mr. Julien Boudaut; Mr. Amthy Tinducey; Messrs. P. Perror and Charles Morel, Merchants from Mauritius.

Per French Ship Constance, from Bourbon,---Mr. D. Colignon; Messrs. Smith and Benjard, from Mauritius.

Passengers per Mermaid.---Captain Low; Lieutenant Everlock, 16th Lancers, and a Detachment of Bombay Marine Battalion.

Per Marquis of Lansdown, from Batavia.---Captain J. J. Gover, late of the Brig Countess of Loudon, Captain Charles Oakley and 8 Lascars late of the Brig Horatio; 14 Lascars and 3 Native Servants, late of the Ship Britannia.

Extract from the Report, from the Ship Marquis of Lansdown.

Lett at San Blass H. M. Frigate Tartar, Brown, Commander, bound to the Southern Ports; the Brig Horatio, blown up at her anchor in Batavia roads, on the 11th June, 1825, at 4 A. M. the Chief Officer, Gunner and 9 of the Crew perished.

The English Ship Royal George, Captain Barney, wrecked on Wohoo Reefs, on the 8th or 9th of April, 1825.

DEPARTURES.---June 29th, Brig Ahmoody, D. Glass, for the West Coast of Sumatra.---July 5th, Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Bryden, for Bombay.--7. Ship Volunteer, W. J. Crawley, Commander, for Arracan.—8. Ship Hibernia, R. Gillies, Commander, for Penang.--Schooner Daulc, G. Blaseland, expected to sail for Madras and Trincomalie, in 3 or 4 days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---14th, H. M. Ship Larne, Captain John Kingcome, from a Cruize.---Do. Brig Dotterel, Captain J. Hill, from Bombay 20th, and Cochin 27th June.---15th, Ship Madras, Captain R. N. Faye, from Plymouth 16th March, Madeira 9th April, and Cape of Good Hope 8th June.---Do. Ship Anne, Captain Worthington, from Mauritius 23d June.---16th, Brig Buffon, Capt. A. Garnet, from Pondicherry 15th July.

DEPARTURES.---July 13, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain F. Marryat on a Cruize.---17th, Ship Sophia, Captain J. Barclay, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Cochin, on the 27th of June, by the Reverend Mr. Ridsdale, Lieut. F. Haleman of the 15th Regiment N. I. to Miss Emelia Rodgers.---At St Thomas's Church, on the 1st of August, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Hugh Smith, Bengal Medical Establishment to Mary, second Daughter of John Moore Esquire, Liverpool.

BIRTHS.---At Jaulna, on the 19th July, the lady of Captain Gibbings, of a Son.

DEATHS.---On the 14th June at the Residency Boroda, Caroline Eliza, infant Daughter of J. P. Willoughby Esq. aged eight months and twenty days.---At Poonah, on Tuesday the 26th Instant, Matilda Frances, aged one year, eleven months, and nine days, infant Daughter of Charles Ducat Esq. M. D.—At Mazagon, on the 29th ultimo, the Infant Son of Mr. J. F. de Jesus, aged 11 months and 15 days.—On the 29th ultimo, Lieutenant Col. T. A. Cowper, Chief Engineer, aged 45 years.—At Byculiah on the morning of the 31st ultimo, Henry John, aged 19 months, son of the late Reverend John Nichols.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Calcutta, on Saturday the 2d July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Charles Richard Barwell, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, to Ellen, second Daughter of the late Robert Fulcher, Esq

BIRTH.---At Entally, on the 10th July, Mrs. C. W. LINDSTEDT, of a Daughter.

DEATH.---At Arracan, on the 21st June, Assistant Surgeon W. H. N. CHISHOLM, of the 42d Native Infantry, Bengal Establishment.

MADRAS.

DEATH.---On the morning of the 15th July, at her Father's Residence, Spur Tank, Emma, third Daughter of Geo. Lys, Esq. aged 21 years and 10 months.

EUROPE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.---*Jan.* 4. At St. Gregory's, Sudbury, the Rev. Jas. Lynch Wesleyan missionary for Madras, to Miss Hannah Hefful Goslin, youngest daughter of Mr. John Goslin, of Colchester.---6. At St. Margaret's, Westminister, Capt. P. Campbell, C. B. of H. M.'s ship Ganges, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Wauchope, Esq., of Niddrie Marischal, county of Edinburgh.---7. At Greenwich Church, Mr. R. Suter, of Suffolk street, Southwark, to Anne, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Andrew Burn.---13. At Clapham Church, Charles Turner, Esq. Lieut. in the 35th Madras N. I., to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Sketchley, Esq. of Clapham Rise.---15. At Drumsheuch House, near Edinburgh Sir David Hunter Blair, bart., of Brownhill, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Hay, bart.---17. At Edinburgh E. B. Glass, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's civil service, to Catherine, second daughter of John C. Scott, Esq. of Sinton.---18. At Middle Church, James Watkins, Esq., captain in the 62d Bengal N. I., to Miss Mary Anne Wathins, only daughter of W. Watkins, Esq. of Shetton, county of Salop.---At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Geo. Browne, of the royal horse artillery to Harriet, second daughter of the late Robert Clerk, Esq. of the Madras civil service.---20 Colonel Sir John Sinclair, bart., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Sarah Charlotte Carter sister to the lady of Colonel H. S. Osborne, of Cecil Lodge, Cheshunt, Herts.---*Lately*. At Wesel, in Prussia, Sir Wm. Congreve bart. M. P. to Isabella, relict of the late H. N. M'Evoy Esq.

BIRTHS.---*Dec.* 31. In Lower Berkley-street, Portman-quare, the lady of Lieut-col. Lindsay, grenadier guards, of a daughter.---*Jan.* 4. At Chatham, the lady of Lieut.-col. Burgoyne, R. E. of a daughter.---6. At Elgin, Lady Dunbar, of Northfield, of a son.---8. The lady of Capt. John Lamb, of the ship Palmira, of a son.---11. At Castle Hill, Devon, lady Catherine Fellowes, of a son.---In Cork, the lady Audley, of a son.---17. In Grosvenor square, the Countess of Verulam, of a daughter.---19. The lady of Capt. Biden of the H. C's ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, of a daughter.---22. Mrs. Hebbert, of 187, Strand, of a daughter.

DEATHS.---*Dec.* 15. In Sloane-street. Dr. S. T. Bridger, late surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 42.---21. At Bisham Abbey, in his 82d year, George Vansittart. Esq. formerly M. P. for Bucks, in six successive Parliaments.---24 At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Lieut-col-Home, of the Bombay establishment.---25. At Stratton, Capt. Robert Smith, in his 89th year. He was at the battles of Minden and Warburgh, and afterwards at Gibraltar during that memorable siege, where he greatly distinguished himself.---30. At Liverpool, Alex. Hamilton, Esq. F. R. S. a celebrated Oriental scholar, and the professor of Sanscrit and Hindoo literature, at the East-India College, Haileybury.---The hon. Edward Bouverie, one of the commissioners of the navy.---31. Aged 67. Caroline, wife of John Fred. Garling, Esq., Red-lion Square, Bloomsbury.---*Jan.* 7. At Chatham, Lieutenant A. D. Beatson, of the East India Company's engineers, eldest son of Maj.-gen. A. Beaton, of Knowle Farm, Sussex.---9. At Gravesend, Mr. W. P. Bignell, second mate of the H. C.'s Ship Hythe. He was drowned by falling over a small boat in which he was proceeding to join the ship.---12. At Clifton, Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Peat, Esq. of Calcutta.---15. At his seat, Killester, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, the Lord Viscount Newcomen.---18. At Leamington, Theodosius Vernon, fourth son of Lieutenant gen. Sir George Anson, K. C. B. M. P.---19. In Park Crescent, Portland-place, W. Fairlie, Esq. formerly of Calcutta, in his 71st year.---20. At the Old Steine, Brighton, Alexander, youngest son of A. Riley, Esq., a native of New South Wales.---20. In Upper Norton-street, the Right Hon. Lord Herbert Windsor Stuart, son of the late, and uncle of the present Marquis of Bute.---24. At Gravesend, John Brown Esq. of the Hon. East India Campany's service.---25. Snddenly, Capt. Perry formerly of the East-India Company's service, but of the late years a pauper in Lambeth Workhouse.---26. At Leyton, in Essex, Joseph Cotton Esq. deputy master of the Trinity House.---Alex. Tilloch, L. L. D. long proprietor and conductor of "The Star" evening paper.---*Lately*. At Widworthy, near Honiton, aged 64, J. Harris. He was one of the 50 men who sailed in the Worcester to the East-Indies under the command of Admiral Hughes, wherein several severe battles 410 of them were killed, leaving only 90 to return to their native country.---*Lately*. At Rathmines, in his 38th year, Major Fawcett, of H. M.'s late 99th regt.---At Richmond, Surrey, aged 73. Adam Bell, Esq. late of his Majesty's victualling department, Deptford.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As	7th July, 1825.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Premium	28	0	Remittable Loan 6 per Cent.	29	0	Premium
Discount	3	0	5 Per Cent. Loan 1822-23	4	0	Discount.
At Par	2	8	4 Per Cent. Loan	3	8	Ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 11½ *a* 2	On London at 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees	2 0 *a* 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days' sight per 100 Bombay Rupees	98 *
	Madras Do. 94 *a* 98 8 a. Rs per 100 Mad. Rs.	*

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

Bank Shares, Premium 5000 to 5200 per Cent.

ARRACAN.---Recent letters from Arracan communicate a few items of intelligence. A private report mentions that the Siamese had joined the Burmese, and that the latter had solicited, through the former, the assistance of China in the war with the English. The reply of the Chinese authorities is said to be as follows: "We have long been on friendly terms of intercourse with the English, with whom we carry on a very extensive trade. We cannot therefore assist you with troops---but will use our interest, by way of mediation, to get Rangoon and Arracan restored to you. In the mean time the Burmese King must send to us the great Mug Idol called *Mahamonie*, and the White Elephant." It was also report d that four ships had accordingly left China for Calcutta, with the Emperor's proposals, for the restoration of tranquillity! Information had been received at Arracan, via Aeng, that a Siamese had arrived there to inquire of a Siamese merchant residing in that town, whether trade could be still carried on with Arracan, as four hundred bullocks, laden with oil, d'hows, treacle, and cotton were on their way from Pegue. The Siamese also reported that the Burmese Army is at Mangpoo, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, where there is a Stockade. It is further stated the King of Ava has appointed MUNG-CRA-RO to the situation before held by the late BUNDOOLA, and has presented him with all the money and property of the deceased. His Majesty has also, it is said, placed his son, a boy of about ten years of age, upon the throne, because the Astrologers have prophesied that he will be a great King. MUNG-CRA-RO is now at a place called Wama-choey, east of the Irrawaddy, and on the Siam road, about ten days' journey from Prome. The following is understood to be the disposition and force of the enemy at Chalang, Sembewgheon, and Mungpoo, or, Mangpoo. At Mangpoo, one thousand Burmese and one thousand Siamese. At Chalang two thousand Burmese and one thousand Siamese. At Sembewgheon, two thousand Siamese and three thousand Burmese; making a total of ten thousand men. The names of the Surdars of this force are said to be CHYNEEG (Toroowyn,) CHEREGEE (his son), NAKHYNGLY MONGYIENGGLEG, (the Rajah of Ramree) DAWEYOONG, and ATOWYN MANJA. Another report sates, that MANG-CRA-RO is busily employed in raising and training cavalry for the ensuing campaign.

[*Ben. Hurkaru, July* 15.

EUROPE.

A gentleman, unfortunately linked for life to one who made him feel the weight of his chain, was one day told by the maid that she was going to give her mistress warning, as she kept scolding her from morning till night.—"Ah, happy girl!" said the master, "*I wish I could give her warning too.*"—*Joe Miller.*

Mathematical Habits.—Joeph Sauveur, the eminent French mathematician, was twice married: the first time he took a very singular precaution—he would not meet the lady till he had been with a notary to have the conditions, which he intended to insist on, reduced into writing, for fear the sight of her should not leave him sufficiently master of himself. This ays Dr Hutton, was acting very wisely, and like terue mathematician, who always proceeds by sar uand line, and makes his calculations when his head is cool.

As unfit as I am for heaven, I had rather hear the last trumpet than a citation from the Court of Chancery. If ever you have seen Michael Angelo's *Last Judgment*, you have there, in the figure of the Devil—who is pulling and lugging at a poor sinner—the true representation of a Chancery lawyer who has catched hold of your purse.—*Bishop Warburton.*

No Bad Rule.—I never come late to a friend's dinner, says Boileau, "For I have observed that when a company is waiting for a man, they make use of that time, to load him with abuse."

Parisian Statistics.—Paris contains 9761 shops for the sale of provisions, not including 5000 traders in the halls and in the streets. The venders of wine alone are 2333 in number; while there are but 560 bakers, 355 butchers, 927 eating houses, and 787 coffee houses. Thus it appears that the number of taverns is above four times that of bake-houses, and above six times that of butcher's shops.

One year with another 120,000 watches, and 15,000 clocks are sold in Paris for about 20 millions of francs; the net profit on which is about 3 millions and a half.

Six hundred and eighty presses are actively employed in Paris, and from 3 to 4000 printers. It is estimated, that of every hundred works published, 68 relate to the belles lettres, history or politics, 20 to the sciences and the arts, and 12 to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is 62 francs.

Among the games of chance the lottery ought to be mentioned; that gulf which is continually devouring the substance of the people. In the five years which elapsed from 1816 to 1820, the players at this game lost 32,194,000 francs; in other words the fortunes of 4 or 5000 families.

The post office collects annually in Paris alone about 4 millions and a quarter. 38,000 letters, and 35,000 periodical sheets and prospec uses are thrown into the box daily.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Lords,—March 1.

Call of the house.

Some conversation took place between Mr. Brougham and the Speaker, on the subject of taking some steps to compell an attendance of the members at a call of the house, and after the list had been called over, still leaving many names unanswered.

Mr. Brougham observed that some punishment ought to be visited upon those who did not appear at any one minute of the day or any single period of the discussion. To-morrow he would move, that the Serjeant at Arms should take all those into custody who did not attend. And, in the mean time, he proposed that the Sergeant at Arms have the list put into his hands, to note down the non-attendants.

The Speaker said the usual way was, for the list to remain in the hands of the clerk, and members to signify their presence to him, otherwise the hon. member's proposal was perfectly equitable, and to-morrow they would determine on the course to be taken.

Mr. Brougham assented to this mode of setting the question.

Mr. Clive presented a petition from Oakingham in favour of the county courts' bill.

Mr. L. Foster presented a petition from Dundalk against the high rate of licenses.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from Kerry in favour of the Catholic Association.

Mr. Power presented a petition from the protestants of Waterford in favour of the Catholic claims.

Lord Stofford presented a petition from the Dowager Duchess of Buccleugh, praying for some compensation under the county courts bill.

Mr. Brownlow presented a petition from John Kirby, a Roman catholic schoolmaster at Blennerville, in the county of Kerry. The petitioner kept a school at Blennerville for thirteen years, with great respectability and profit. In consequence, however, of the diminution of his pupils, he was obliged to give up his school. Before he did this however, he procured a certificate from the parish, which established his good character. In February last the Hibernian School Society established a school at Blennerville, & appointed him schoolmaster. His scholars, in a short time amounted to one hundred. About this time the Rev. John Quill, coadjutor of the parish priest, told him he must give up teaching the protestant children, unless he taught them according to the Roman catholic mode. He said he would rather go a begging than comply with such an instruction. On receiving this answer the priest, as the petitioner represented, quitted him in a rage, and threatened him with vengeance. On the next Sunday, at church he was pointed out, and vengeance was denounced against him as a reformer of the national religion, and those parents were likewise denounced who should continue to send their children to his school. The Hibernian school, however, still contained sixty pupils. The priest took the opportunity, when the parents came to confession, to persuade them to withdraw their children. In a short time the petitioner was brought into great discredit amongst his neighbours, and obliged to move to another part of the country, but here he was pursued by the hatred of the priest, and all countenance and friendly assistance was denied him. He was cruelly assaulted, knocked down, and even his life was put in danger, because he dared to speak against Father Egan, the parish priest. This was only one out of many instances of the catholic clergy acting against schoolmasters who refused to adopt their system of education. The subject was one of great importance, and deserved the consideration of the House.

Mr. F. Lewis hoped that the house would not be led into a premature discussion on this subject by the observations of the hon. member for Armagh.—(Hear.) The evil stated in the petition certainly existed in Ireland, and he (Mr. F. Lewis) could mention a thousand cases of it. It was a contest between the Roman catholic priesthood and a respectable class of wellmeaning persons.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald concurred entirely with the hon member for Beaumaris (Mr. F. Lewis), as to the propriety of deferring the discussion.

Mr. Plunkett did not know whether the hon. member meant to create any improper feeling against the catholic priesthood, by presenting such a petition at such a time (alluding to the petition to be presented by Sir F. Burdett) but it was certainly calculated to have such an effect, and hoped the good sense of the house would interpose to prevent it. (Hear.)

Mr. G. Dawson defended the conduct of Mr. Brownlow in presenting the petition.

Mr Grattan denied that the catholic priesthood were hostile to education

Sir Thomas Letheridge thought the hon. member for Armagh entitled to the thanks of the house for presenting the petition.

Mr. Brownlow, in answer to the Attorney-General for Ireland, would only observe that he did not receive the petition until the very day he was to leave town for Ireland; and as he did not wish to come before the house without knowing something as to its accuracy, he had during the holidays ex-amined into its statements. On the opening of the session, he hesitated about presenting it; nor was he decided until yesterday, when he received a letter from Ireland, blaming him for the delay, and requesting him to present it before the discussion of this evening. After stating these facts, he hoped the house, would not join in the censure cast on him by the right hon. gentleman. (Hear.)

The petition was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald presented a petition from the Roman catholics of the country of Clare, against the bill for suppressing the Catholic Association.

A Member under the gallery supported (as we understood) the prayer of the petition.

Mr. T. Ellis presented a petition from the guild of merchants in Dublin, against the catholic emancipation.

Sir E. Harvey presented a petition from Royden, in Essex, for the repeal of the coal duties.

Mr. Bright presented a petition from merchants, bankers, and traders of Bristol, praying that all religious sects might be placed on an equal footing with regard to their civil and political rights.

Sir J. Newport presented a petition from Waterford, in favour of Catholic Emancipation, and another from the city of Belfast. This latter petition was signed by the late High Sheriff and the present High Sheriff for the county of Down; by the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Belfast; by two Clergymen of the Established Church; and by the entire commercial Body of Belfast, representing a property of five millions in value.

Sir J. Sebright presented a petition against the duty on coals.

Mr. Plunkett presented a similar petition from 700 protestants of the city of Dublin. It was signed by twelves of the principal nobility of Ireland, by most of the bankers, most of the respectable merchants and traders of that city, eight or nine of whose names represented one million of property.

Lord Nugent said that a petition from the British Catholics, signed by 21,000 persons, had been put into his hands, but he would not occupy the time of the house by presenting it at present, as they must be anxious to hear the motion of the hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett.) (Hear.)

Some Members then rose to present petitions.

Mr. Brougham said, that after his noble friend had consented to postpone a petition signed by twenty-one thousand persons, and relating to the Catholic Claims, it was quite unfair for the hon. members to proceed with petitions on other irrelevant matters. (Hear.)

Sir F. Burdett rose and said that before bringing forward the important question which stood for this night's discussion, he had a petition to present from the catholics of Ireland, praying for an equalization of civil rights with

his Majesty's other subjects, which was signed, as he was informed, by a greater number of persons than had ever signed a petition on any former occasion.

The petition, an enormous roll of parchment, measuring about two feet in diameter, was deposited on the table, by the aid of Lord Nugent, and some other honourable members. It was ordered to lie there, and to be printed.

Sir F. BURDETT, after stating that he felt quite inadequate to do justice to the merit of the petition, for which, however, he relied upon the distinguished talents which surrounded him, spoke nearly to the following effect—"The grounds on which the petitioners come before the house are so strong and irresistible, that I can scarcely imagine what objection can be raised to them. Upon every principle of justice; upon every motive of sound policy; upon every ground of strict right, good faith and honour, it seems to me impossible to resist the prayer of these petitioners. Ireland may have attained an unusual state of tranquillity, partly from the conciliatory conduct of the Irish Government, by liberalizing, as was well observedthe other night by the Attorney General for Ireland, the old policy which was observed in that country, and partly, perhaps, from other causes, but still it is irrational to suppose that this calm can be long maintained, until justice be done to those who now come before you, until full and ample justice be done to those whose claims are equally founded in policy and reason. With respect to the claims of the catholics, it should be recollected that at the period of the revolution, when there really was danger to be apprehended from the catholics, when King James had been expelled from this country, because he wished to subvert the constitution, and introduce principles of arbitrary power, when, the government of King William was but newly established, even at that period the hostility entertained in this country to the catholic religion was not a religious hostility; it was the connection of that religion with principles of arbitrary power, which made the catholics obnoxious, and a distinction was then, as in all times, taken between the state and the religious catholic. The state catholic was believed to be in constant correspondence with the see of Rome, and his views to be supported by the great catholic powers of Europe. Under a government newly established, when a popish pretender was supported by foreign powers, the hostility of our forefathers was naturally excited against the catholic religion but that hostility was excited, because they considered it inseparably connected with principles of slavery, and the subversion of a free constitution. After King William had made good his footing in this country, James II. expelled from the throne, fled to his subjects for protection. It should never be lost sight of that at that time Ireland not being united to this country, King James was the legitimate sovereign of Ireland, and the Irish were therefore bound as loyal subjects to defend him. They were not rebels, as they have been unjustly designated, but loyal freemen, who, in defending their legitimate sovereign were maintaining their own individual rights. The people of Ireland fought many battles, and shewed great courage and invincible bravery in his cause; the army was intrenched in a strong hold, from which it would have been difficult to dislodge them; but at length they lost their esteem for King James, in consequence of that Prince's desertion of them and of himself, while they acquired, perhaps, at the same time respect for the character of King William, who distinguished himself by qualifications of a very different kind. The country was in a divided state; Louis XIV. was at the head of the powers who supported the pretensions of James II.; and it was at this critical juncture that King William, in order to pacify Ireland, sent over full and unqualified instructions to grant her any terms in order to secure the peace and tranquillity of that coutry. Under these circumstances of difficulty and danger to the newly-established Government, what was the conduct of the catholics of Ireland? They entered into a treaty, agreement, and covenant, that provided liberty of conscience—that is, the free exercise of their religion, together with all the advantages possessed by the rest of the King's subjects—were secured to them, they were ready to submit; and upon this being guaranteed to them in the name of King William, though it was notorious at that time that a French fleet was advancing to their aid, and though that fleet had actually entered the mouth of the Shannon before the treaty was ratified, they preserved their faith, and put it out of their power ever again to become formidable to Engladd. It should be recollected, that one of the conditions of the treaty was, that they were not to be compelled to take the oath of supremacy: they were to be admitted to all the rights of English subjects, and not to be subjected to any disabilities for adhering to the religion of their forefathers. There were not wanting indeed, many adherents of the new establishment, who thought the terms conceded to the Irish too good, and endeavoured to raise objections to them; but they could never persuade Parliament to re-consider, and the treaty of Limerick was fully ratified and confirmed. By this treaty King William was enabled to consolidate the whole force of the empire, and to resist successfully the power of Louis the Fourteenth.—Experience has proved that all the infringement of the treaty of Limerick were not securities, for in the moment of danger they have never been found wanting; but it was in the hour of success, when the angry passions were triumphant, that all these violations of good faith were perpetrated, until at length a period arrived when upon the catholic people was imposed a set of laws the most sanguinary—a tyranny the most detestable—and yoke the most heavy—that, ever weighed down the necks of an unfortunate people—(cheers.) But unjust as were these laws, they were not so unwise as cruel; had that odious code been relentlessly pursued, it might have prevented this country from ever being disturbed by the complaints of the catholics—they might have been crushed or rooted out; and, however cruel such a course might have been, it would still have had some sense in it, although wanting a justification. But in late times, that inhuman system, too repugnant to the feelings of enlightened men to be endured, was by degrees relaxed, and I could wish the catholics to remember, that it is only within these few years that benefit, one after another, have been conferred on them. I could much rather they should retain this in mind, than the remembrance of the grievous injuries which have been inflicted on them; for it would be wise to cast forward their eyes, and see how certain it is that the system of conciliation, only commenced in the last reign, must be speedily and completely accomplished—(hear,) if the catholics, satisfied with resting their hopes on the reasonableness, sound policy, and justice of conceding their claims, should so far restrain themselves as to take advantage of the benefits they have received, and forget the injuries that are long past, I think it quite impossible that they should fail in convincing this house and the country, for they may feel the most perfect assurance, that unless the peace of the country be disturbed, the enlightened mind of England would crown their efforts with complete success. My own opinion is, that all religions are equally right, provided the professors are sincere in their opinions, that those opinions are founded in sound liberality, and the fruits of them are virtuous actions.—(Loud applause.) Now, I am persuaded that the catholic religion can furnish as abundant instances of good faith as any other system with which we are acquainted; at the same time I have no hesitation to say, that first of all, bred up as I have been in the religion of the church of England (and that I think is as ample a reason as any man can be called upon to give for his religion)—(hear, hear.) I am attached to the English church because I was born in it; and also, had I to choose from all the religions, the church of England is that which, as a matter of choice, I should adopt. At the same time I must say, that it is not free from objections; there are many things which might be modified and altered; and with respect to the clergy of that religion (and I am certainly an impartial judge,) the conviction of my mind is, that a more enlightened and liberal body of men does not exist in any church in the world.—(Hear, hear.) But let it be understood, I do not speak of ecclesiastical corporations, for they invariably exhibit at all times, and under all circumstances, the same unchangeable, narrow-minded, dogged spirit of monopoly.—(Hear, hear.) In stating this, I do not mean to draw any invidious comparison between the clergy of the church of England and those of any other communion; but I bring forward this great question as member of that church which teaches me "to do unto others as I would be done by," and moreover, I bottom myself on the constitution of my country, which declares, that all men who bear equal burdens are entitled to equal rights—(hear, hear.) We have heard much of the danger to be apprehended from granting this question, but I confess I could never find out what they meant—in some men's minds, the very mention of the Pope raises up images of horror which have no connexion with the world as it now exists. Their errors have been extracted from books which, in early life, prejudiced their minds so deeply as to impede their progress, and they foolishly think, that because their own minds have stood still at a particular point, the opinions of the catholics of the present day are the same as those of their ancestors: but, in point of fact, all those absurd notions no more resemble the state of our present existence, than that of the next—(a laugh, and much cheering.) In discussing this question the great difficulty

we have to contend with is, that of encountering perverted understandings. It has been said—

"If ignorance be bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

And most certainly in this instance, the grossest ignorance is a blessing, compared with the misfortune of having one's mind so imbued by prejudices derived from ancient histories (themselves exaggerated,) as to render it incapable of receiving the truth.—(Hear, hear.) Now, with respect to the Pope, it seems to me that the conduct of that portion of the cabinet, who are hostile to catholic concession, is inconsistent in no small degree; for they are the very persons who expended the blood and treasure of England in reinstating that potentate when his throne was subverted. He was found in subjection, and was replaced in his authority by those very men who now profess to be alarmed at his shadow. If, as informer days, there were a league between some foreign powers and the Pope, to extend his authority, and if, as might naturally be supposed, the danger had been recreated by the re-establishment of the Pope, why, then, that part of the ministry deserved to be impeached for having re-created the danger —they incurred a premunire when they surrounded the Vatican with guards, for the protection of the Pope; and what a monstrous inconsistency does all this exhibit, if we are to be compelled to keep six millions of people in a state of hostility against us, discontented, and justly dissatisfied with their condition, when we might, by a wise and generous policy, secure the safety of England. By your own act you have destroyed the balance of power in Europe, you have overturned those smaller states, the former allies of this country, and have distributed out Europe to the domination of two or three of the larger powers, who may at any time be combined against us, and who can say how long we may be at peace, when those powers to which I have alluded, as was stated by the right hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Canning,) feel galled that England should pursue her own interests in recognising the independence of the South American states. We have seen the unholy aggression instigated by those powers under a league, which they called holy; and is England, at the expense of her own interest, to risk the exposure of six millions of discontented people at any moment when a rupture might enable them to invade this country?—(Hear, hear, hear) Instead of finding Ireland as (as she would be if England did her justice,) an insurmountable barrier, which they would be unable to pass, they might meet a people driven to desparation and hopeless despair. England then would see her error, for if she is destined to follow in the fate of other great nations, Ireland is the sea in which she will be swamped.—(Hear, hear.) It is your policy, therefore, your obvious policy, to seek an alliance with six millions of people, the best allies your own subjects, much more valuable than that of any foreign power, however attached they may be to us. Ireland, in her present state, is the flaw in the heart of the empire. Let any man reflect on the transactions of the late war, and the dangers which Ireland so narrowly escaped; had the French fleet landed in Bantry Bay, had the second in command had the enterprise to lead—Ireland was irrecoverably gone. The sun of England was set, and set in eternal night.—(Cheers.) We can only attribute our escape to the extraordinary ignorance of our enemies, not to the spirit of the people; but we must not presume that now they are equally ignorant. They have had an extensive intercourse with us, and have passed through the country, and have made themselves acquainted with the sentiments of the people, and they accuse England of hypocrisy in expressing a sympathy for the negroes, and a desire to get rid of the slave trade, whilst she maintains a tyranny the most cruel over the catholics of Ireland, than whom no class of men ever suffered more oppression and injustice.—(Hear.) If there are dangers to be apprehended from doing justice to the catholics and fulfilling that contract which on every principle of good faith we are bound to fulfil, still there can be no folly in the performance of that covenant which we ourselves have agreed to. We have entered into a covenant of conciliation with Ireland; we have held out the prospects of peace, and wealth, and prosperity, and nothing can be more utterly irrational than to stop in our course when we have done just enough to make it so injurious not to proceed as that it would have been better not to have entered at all on a career of liberality and justice.—(Hear, hear.) Now suppose these claims were complied with, what would be the consequence? A few catholic gentlemen of great respectability would obtain seats in this house, and a few catholic peers would, as a matter of course, take their seats in the house of peers. The King would have his prerogative enlarged, enabling him to place certain catholic gentlemen in high offices; but, in point of fact, what substantial power does this right of eligibility confer? I presume no gentleman can feel any apprehension about a popish king, and I should like to know what is the danger; for until I hear it stated, I really cannot conceive what are the views and sentiments of those who oppose the present proposition. The time appears to me peculiarly auspicious for taking the step we are called on by those petitioners to take. The minds of the protestant part of the people of Ireland, the larger as well as the better portion of the protestant population of Ireland, anxious for the happiness and prosperity of their country, have petitioned to have their catholic fellow-countrymen admitted to the privileges of the constitution. The protestants of that country are anxious for emancipation and the measure is only opposed by that small faction whose own immediate interests prevent their consenting to an act of justice towards their catholic countrymen. And here I wish to do justice to those who in Ireland, are called orangemen. It was my good fortune, when in Ireland, to have had opportunities of witnessing the conduct of orangemen as well as catholics, and it is a great mistake to suppose that these gentlemen are at all wanting in their capacities of landlords or their relations to their country, and their dispositions to serve their country are only interrupted by a few pettyfogging hangers on; and the result of my observation is, that a more liberal and enlightened set of men do not exist than the orangemen of Ireland. I speak of them, of course, subject to the exception of that unfortunate error in their education: but with this exception, I found them as kind, or perhaps more so, in manner certainly if not in essentials, more beneficent landlords than any thing I have seen in this country.—(Hear, hear.) But it is high time to get rid of this exclusive spirit—it is high time that their enlightened minds should see how much more it would conduce to the happiness and prosperity of their country, if justice were done to the catholics, and that by this concession they would be benefitting themselves; and, instead of seeing Ireland in a state of distress and poverty, they would augment the wealth, promote the prosperity, and secure that peace and tranquillity, which it is vain to look for in coercion.—(Cheers.) I would also address myself to the people of England, and I do not now mean to appeal to their fears of foreign danger, but taking the question as a matter of economy, I would ask them to consider what this system costs. Let those who pay the taxes examine the expense of the present state of things. They talk of taking off taxes, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night, in his statement, took credit for removing those taxes that were not heavy, but vexatious in their collection; but here you have an opportunity of securing the prosperity of the empire, and at the same time of making a considerable saving, to say nothing of the wealth which would naturally flow into Ireland, and which would have the happy effect of putting an end to the present mischievious, mistaken, narrow minded, and bigotted system (cheers). If tyranny be a luxury to any class of men it certainly is a most expensive one; for of all the forms of government it is the most costly (hear, hear!). By emancipating the catholics, and doing an act of justice to Ireland, the country would be saved from considerable expense. I therefore claim this justice on the faith of a solemn treaty, for I never will abandon the treaty of Limerick, which upon every principle of honour, justice, good faith, and sound policy, we are imperatively called upon, even now, tardily, to fulfil.—Hear, hear.) This treaty has moreover been strengthened by another compact, at least fully understood, if not solemnly signed, and producible like the former; but at the period of the Union the people of Ireland were induced to acquiesce in that measure upon a promise of relief, and all they got in return was a mere parchment union, but one which, in point of fact, produced a division both of the hearts and the affections of the people. It was then completely understood as a matter of agreement between the minister and the people; but although the people were disappointed, the measure was carried, and expectations were held out that benefits would be conferred. The great bulk of the people were taught to believe that an imperial parliament would abolish that narrow corporation spirit of government which had so long existed in that unhappy country. They were led to hope that wealth would also follow, and so I am persuaded it would, but good faith and common justice must go first.—(Hear, hear.) The catholics, much to their honour, placed a confidence in the promises held out, although contantly deceived; I am ashamed to say it, basely and treacherously dealt with, they still confided. Their hopes were blasted but until those promises shall be fulfilled, it is idle to hope that the benefits of

the union can be felt. The right hon. gentleman, the Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Plunkett,) has told us (and indeed it is quite in conformity with my own opinions,) that the liberality of the Marquis Wellesley's administration has produced the happiest effects in Ireland. When that noble lord first accepted the appointment, I ventured to anticipate great benefits for Ireland, and I am quite prepared to give him full credit for the best intentions to carry his measures into effect, and that with his true warm-hearted Irish feelings and enlightened mind, he has endeavoured to change the policy in Ireland, and that he has directed his best efforts to amalgamate the dispositions and unite the sentiments of the two nations, so as to make them feel that the interests of Ireland were regarded in the same light as those of Yorkshire, which is, in fact, the only sound and true light that can now be taken of the state of the empire. That which heretofore was considered the greatest obstacle has, by the improvements in modern science, been altogether almost completely removed. I am almost disposed to believe that the right hon. gentleman has himself made great exertions, and that his efforts have been in many instances successful in liberalizing the system; and what has been the result? The right honourable gentleman states, that when the Marquis Wellesley undertook the government of Ireland, he found the vessel of the state like a wreck upon the breakers, and that he enabled her to float upon the tide of prosperity that has since flowed in upon her; but I hope the government will not stop there, but that they will train the rigging, set all to rights, and, above all, that she will be well maned.—(Cheers.) I believe that great advantages have already been derived, and whatever sarcasms may have been thrown out against the right honourable gentleman for having accepted office under existing circumstances, I am inclined to think the people of Ireland have reaped important benefits. Let the right honourable gentleman now exert himself to bring round the only one of his colleagues in this house who opposes his views. That will at once carry the question. We have every encouragement to proceed, when we look to those repeated acknowledgments of gratitude and affection, which the catholics of Ireland have ever proved, and which the records of the parliaments of both countries have admitted. It is impossible for this house to shut its eyes any longer to the actual state of the country. Founded as we are in common reason and good sense, we must triumph, unless we are impeded by those whose indiscretion is, notwithstanding, to be attributed to the most laudable zeal for the acquirement of their object. The peace & tranquillity of that country, & such a state in Ireland every man would acknowledge to be a phenomenon, is at this moment universally admitted. To what cause more immediately it is to be attributed, it is not necessary at this moment to refer. But so it is, Ireland is peaceful—admitted by all parties to be peaceful—(hear, hear.) What moment then to commence a just system of connexion! When the field is so grateful to the husbandman, what must be the harvest, if such a soil be cultivated fairly—(hear, hear)? Sir, it was my good fortune to have spent some time in Ireland. I visited it, not for the mere purpose of seeing those natural beauties, for which that island is so pre-eminently remarkable. It was not alone to enjoy the sublime magnificence of the Lake of Killarney or the grandeur of the Giant's Causeway; but to see the Irish character.—(Cheers.) I viewed that character closely, and I have no hesitation in stating, that were I at liberty to choose a country where I should wish to pass my life—were I not bound by connexions of the strictest kind to the soil where property and other attachments determine and command duties, Ireland is the very country which I should select for my residence.—(Cheers.) They are, without doubt, the most docile people that ever existed—(Hear, hear.) Nothing proves the fact more than the state of that country at present. Hold out to the population the hope of impartial justice, and their feelings are at once enlisted in that cause. I form my judgment of them, Sir, not alone in the metropolis of Ireland—not in Dublin, but in those remote districts which have been so often represented as barbarous. In those districts. I declare before this house, that, from actual testimony, they appeared to me the most honest and innocent people I ever met with.—(Hear.) It is as true of them now, as it was in the time of Sir J. Davis, that they are the most orderly, the most ready to submit to law (if the law will protect them.) (Hear) and I will add further, the most content with the least portion of that law of any other people in the world—(Hear, hear.) Why, then, should such a people be debarred from their just rights? Why should such a soil, rich in the beneficence of nature, having a population with virtues such as I have described—with a geographical position, intersected with great rivers, which present the most promising views of successful commercial intercourse with all the nations of the world, be stinted in its natural growth? What does it require to become prosperous, strong and useful? It wants only that which for centuries it has been denied—good government—(Cheers.) The measure I venture to propose, I beg not to be understood as considering it a panacea. But still, as a preliminary, I hold it to be sine qua non, and in that view, I consider it "unmixed with baser matter." I sincerely believe that the result of granting that measure would be to hold out future hope, and to brighten the prospects of the people of that unhappy country. I have the most perfect confidence, that if this house will give its assent to such an accomplishment, the effect will be to unite the two islands in the bonds of mutual affection and interest. I enter not into any disquisition on supposed objections to this question connected with religion. I will not presume that any man in this house at this period of public knowledge would venture to defend, penal disabilities on such grounds. I therefore presume that the opposition to catholic concession is founded on some supposed contigent danger, which the honorable members who see will probably communicate to this house. I shall wait to hear what and the extent of the danger without attempting to anticipitate it. It is impossible to grapple with it until it assumes a tangible shape. It is enough for me to meet the objection when it is thus presented. I move no novelty. I pursue the course which the house has previously sanctioned, "That this house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider the state of the laws by which oaths and declarations are required to be taken or made, as qualifications to the enjoyment of offices, or for the exercise of civil functions, so far as the same affect his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, and whether it would be expedient in any and what manner to alter or modify the same, and subject to what provisions or regulations."

Mr. CROKER seconded the motion; and observed that it referred entirely to the civil state of catholics, whereas in his opinion it ought to embrace the condition of the catholic church, as well as of the laity. He was confident there must be a union of these two objects before they could hope to see any permanent advantage to Ireland. He therefore took that opportunity of stating that if no one more competent than himself should undertake it, he pledged himself to bring under the consideration of the house the question whether a provision should not be made for the catholic clergy.

Mr. LESLIE FOSTER said that there was a very large portion of the protestants of Ireland most anxious to find what the honorable baronet (Sir Francis Burdett) had stated, to be true, and he himself was one of them; but they found it imposible to separate from his question their alarm at the danger which attended it. They found the Roman catholic bishops in more than one of their charges declaring that there could be no settlement in Ireland as the protestant clergy remained, and calling the church establishment a "gorgeous nuisance." The whole protestant community of Ireland were taduced. As politicians they were called factious and orangemen—as capitalists they were said to be without fund—as landlords, their estates were represented not to be of any consideration, and as a population, they were entirely insignificant. He then expressed his disbelief of the statements which had been made in the house and elsewhere, relative to the comparative amount of the catholic and protestant populations, and proceeded to argue that the disproportion was not so great. As the house had heard so much argument upon this point, perhaps it would have on objection to hear a few facts: In the year 1672 the first calculations were made upon this subject, by Sir William Petty. It appeared in his political anatomy of Ireland, that the population consisted of 300,000 protestants, and 800,000 catholics. The next period at which they had any information as to the amount of population, was upon the solemn occasion of Lord Charlemont's answer to the Volunteers when he said "Never tell me that one million of protestants can continue to hold two millions of catholics in subjection." Lord Charlemont was undoubtedly wrong in his estimate, but this showed what was the common belief at the time. In 1788, the 1st authoritative census was taken in Ireland by Mr. Bush and he believed that a more accurate calculation had never been made. From this it appeared that the whole population amounted to 4,040,000 instead of 3,000,000, as stated by Lord Charlemont. In 1821, thirty seven years after this, the last census was taken, and the population was found to have increased 2,800,000. But this whole increase was immediately assumed to be on the part of the Catholics; and hence the assertion that they amounted to seven millions. The honorable member then proceeded to argue that the population had not increased since 1821, but, on the contrary, had been restricted within the amount of that

period. He was now, from his official occupations, enabled to speak from documents, and he should proceed to state to the house his views of the state of the population of Ireland founded upon them. Before he did so, he wished to set himself right upon one point. Notwithstanding the fidelity with which the proceedings of that house were generally given to the public, there often happened to be curious mistakes in the names of places. Upon a former occasion he made a statement relative to the town of Aughnacloy, which was mistaken for Cloyne? and the consequence had been that the inhabitants of the latter town had petitioned the house against him by name and denied the statement he made, which was certainly not true of Cloney though perfectly of Aughnaeloy. He then proceeded with the statement of his calculations. In the county of Clare, which was the most catholic county in Ireland, he estimated the proportion of Roman catholics to protestant at something less than thirty to one. The next catholic county was that of Kerry, in one large barony of which, named Iveragh, there were 14,000 catholics, and the proportion there was twenty seven catholics to one protestant. But there were some places in Kerry, where the protestant population were condensed; and particularly at Tarbert, which rendered the average upon the whole county about 18 or 19 to one. In the most protestant counties, such as Antrim and Down, the proportion was very different. In Antrim it was as three and two thirds to one in favour of the protestants; in Down, two and a small franction to one; and in Armagh, one and a half to one. The conclusion to which he came upon the state of the whole population was that in the province of Ulster there were 1,998,000 inhabitants of whom 170,000, were protestants. In Leinster the whole population was 1,757,000, of which 370,000 were protestants. In Munster the population was 1,935,000, the protestants about 200,000. In Connaught the population 1,100,000, the protestants 120,000. In the four provinces there were 1,860,000 protestants, and 4,900,000 catholics; being as nearly as possible in the same proportion as the calculation of Sir William Petty. The number of presbyterians was said to be 560,000, ; he lieved they amounted to 620,000. He took the protestant seceders of all other persuasions at 45,000.—The hon. member here alluded to the danger apprehended by the protestants from the bigotry of the present Pope, and said the King of France had also an eye to Ireland. The honourable member alluded to the French law of sacrilege, the encouragement of the Jesuits, and their being employed in the education of youth; and contended that nothing could be more dangerous than the alliance of politics and religion. The question before the house was, whether, under these circumstances, they should abandon the principles which had so long been their protection, for it must not be forgotten that the present system was one of a century's growth. They had at present a principle to rest upon and that was the alliance of church and state. If that were taken away he should have no principle upon which to stand. He might have in its place treaties or compacts, but in them he placed no faith when they should come to new men and new times. For these reasons he should vote against the motion.

Mr. Secretary CANNING then rose, and in a tone of voice which evinced considerable feebleness and indisposition, spoke to the following effect: Sir, my reason for rising at this early stage of the debate, is my fear that were I longer to delay addressing you, the state of my health would preclude me from doing so at all; and I am anxious not to give a silent vote on the present occasion. Under these circumstances, I will imitate the moderation of the honourable baronet, who has brought the subject under the consideration of the house. I will not enter into any controversial points, or into any topics which might lead into an irritation discussion, at the close of which I may be unable to be present; but I will confine myself to the expression of the opinion which I have repeatedly expressed, and which I will again express, under whatever circumstances this subject may be submitted to the consideration of parliament, or from whatever quarter the proposition for taking it into consideration may proceed. I beg the honourable baronet will not misunderstand my last observation, or suppose that I entertain towards him the slightest disrespect. I have often had the honour of his cooperation, although certainly in the majority of questions we have differed Undonbtedly, lir, if my opinion and advice had been asked on this subject (and I by no means complain that they were not so), I might not have thought the present the most favourable opportunity for the agitation of the subject. Having said so much, I will not pursue that topic further lest I should be supposed to urge it as a kind of doubt of the propriety of the motion. The question is before us; and begin before us, it is for me to consider in what way to deal with it. Sir, I have no hesitation in saying, that I am ready to deal with it as I have always dealt with it—I am ready to give my most cerdial and conscientious support to the honourable baronet's proposition. Although, as I have already observed, there are circumstances which make me consider the present as rather an unfavourable moment for the discussion of this question; yet, personally, I am far from being sorry that it has been brought forward. Having so recently stood up in this house to lend my aid in suppressing the irregular attempts which have been made to carry into effect, what I nevertheless consider a most desirable object, I am not sorry that an early opportunity is thus afforded me of showing that it was only to that which was superinduced on this important question that I objected; and that the feeling which I ever entertained to the main subject, is altogether unaltered and unalterable—(hear, hear, hear.) The principle on which, as it appears to me, the present proposition is worthy of the consideration of the house is so plain and simple, that I can hardly imagine on what grounds it is possible to oppose it. I can easily understand, that any persons who are called upon to decide in favour of the catholic question, may naturally enough require certain qualification; look for the removal of certain dangers (many of them, in my opinion, imaginary some of them, perhaps, read). But I cannot understand how the simple proposition, to inquire why human beings, all subject of the same sovereign, all inhabitants of the same soil, all living together in the same community, all mingling in the various kindly offices of life, all professing the common creed of Christianity, should be excluded from the enjoyment of equal rights and privieges. (Hear, hear.) The *onus probandi* lies on the other side; on the side of those who contend that they ought to be excluded. Sir, it appears to me that the state in which we stand was justly described by my hon. friend the member for Louth (for whom I am sure I entertain the greatest respect), when he declared that the present system was a century old. At least that was a fact, not an argument. But, good God, Sir, what is a century in religion? If the system be only a century old, then what we propose to do is not a change, but a restoration. What I contend is this, that in the present, beyond all other questions to remain where we are, is to alter; to make a change, is to return what we were. By this simple statement, I exclude from opposition to me all the enemies of innovation; I press into my service all the topics which are familiar to them, unless they can show that the change, however originally necessary (and that original necessity I do not deny), has become so inveterate—that the continuation of its original necessity had fixed it irrevocably, that we cannot go back without the abdication of every principle which it is our duty to maintain. Sir, I fell myself much too weak to follow my hon. friend, but there were one or two things in it which I cannot quite pass over: My hon. friend said that there is nothing so hostile to the peace of mankind as the alliance of religion and politics. This was the subject which occupied the first half of my honourable friend's speech; but how did he conclude? By a laboured eulogium on church and state. —(Hear, hear,) I cannot imagine how it is that it never occurs to my honourable friend, on the many occasions on which he is called to utter those mystic words at more convivial moments than the present to ask himself if church and state is not a religious and political alliance.—(Hear, hear, and laughter)? In one of my hon friend's opinions I certainly do agree with him I do think that all such alliances of religion and politics as may lead to a divergence of sentiment and a doubtfulness of allegiance, eminently objectionable. And here again I will look for an illustration of that opinion in my hon. friend's own statement. My hon. friend tells us, and tells us truly, that there never was a period of the world in which the feelings of religious zeal were so paramount over feelings of political ambition, especially among the governments of the continent. In the accuracy of that statement I prefectly agree. But what is my inference from it? Mankind, Sir, are at present divided into two classes, by distinct lines of demarcation: the line between the protestant church and the catholic church, and the line between British and foreign influence. Let us efface the line which, in this empire separates the protestant from the catholic church; and by so doing let us strengthen the other line of division between British and foreign influence.—(Loud cries of "hear, hear.") These Sir, are the principles on which I have always advocated the catholic cause; these are the principles on which I will always continue to advocate it. It must be quite unnecessary for me to say any thing to my hon. friend and to those hon. members who think with him on the subject of their fears for the security of the protestant establishment. I lately took occasion in my place in this house to declare and to give a solemn pledge that I would go as far as any man in support of that establishment.

That declaration and pledge I now repeat. Nay more; I am ready to declare, that, if my reason were convinced that we must stand as we are, for that, by proceeding, we should risk that establishment, which is so interwoven with our happy constitution, I would, at the hazard of being charged with inconsistency, contend against the honourable baronet's proposition. But it is because my reason is convinced of the contrary, that the honourable baronet's proposition receives my most cordial concurrence. I would have this country open its breast, and receive into its bosom those who not only live in its allegiance, but support its government. To conclude, I give my cordial support to the motion, conceiving myself in no degree pledged to the details of any measure that may be founded on it, but conceiving myself pledged not to sacrifice to that object any point which in my conscience I may believe not only hostile, but dangerous to the protestant constitution.---(The right honourable gentleman was much applauded at the conclusion of his speech; shortly after which he left the house apparently overcome by indisposition.)

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL considered the present time inconvenient and improper to discuss the subject. If the house adopted the proposition of the hon. baronet, it would appear to yield to menace.—(Hear.) It would be said that through fear, on the very Tuesday after suppressing the Catholic Association, catholic emancipation was granted. He was told if these claims were granted, the catholics would be satisfied; but, on the contrary, he believed that if one privilege were granted, it would be made a stepping-stone to the acquirement of further. He saw no certain limits when concession was to stop, and therefore there was no chance of obtaining that peace and harmony which seemed to be the objects of those that supported the measure. The Catholic Association had voted that a petition respecting tithe should be entrusted to the hon. member for Aberdeen, and why? because, to use the words of that body, the hon. gentleman had taken the church under his especial care. But how had he taken it into his holy keeping? by moving twenty or thirty---no, six or seven---(a laugh)---resolutions, the object of which was to slice and slash and share the property of the church as if it were one of the new floating companies. He should next advert to the power of the priesthood in Ireland. Among the last accounts from that country, it appeared that in Kilkenny, a priest, of the name of Magee, told the people that if parliament put down the association, he should still collect the rent; that his congregation should advance the rent on the altar as the price of their redemption. Another reason why he should object to go into a committee was, that on all former occasions it was found impossible, even by the friends of emancipation, to propose it on terms acceptable to the catholic clergy. The hon. member here referred to the opposition which was given to the Veto, and other similar provisions at different times. The priests, in short, exercised not spiritual, but a civil power over the people. With the catholic laity he (the Solicitor-General) could agree, because they had no interest separate from that of the State---(hear, hear), but the priests had an opposite interest. In this country, parliament, in the reign of Charles the First, abolished the power even of the protestant clergy to coerce the people, and confirmed the principle afterwards in the reign of Charles the second. But the catholic clergy still retained that power and that was a main objection to the granting of emancipation. The present measure, in short, would not place the catholics on an equality with the protestants, but on a superior footing. His right hon. friend, who he regretted to say had been obliged to leave the house (Mr. Secretary Canning), objected that any reference should be made to the reign of William III. But they were obliged to go back to that period, to form a correct judgment on experience. Upon these grounds he should give his firm opposition to the motion.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY observed that although ten years ago he had voted against a measure such as that now before the house, and although he had the honour of representing a large body of constituents who were opposed to the catholic claims, yet he would now freely admit his conviction, that the peace and tranquillity of the empire would never be firmly established, and its resources consolidated, till the Roman catholics were granted a further enjoyment of civil privileges---(Hear, hear.) The honourable and learned gentlemen who just sat down said he was at a loss where the concessions, if once made, were to stop. But he (Mr. Stuart Wortley) would stop when he thought justice was done to the catholics. (Hear, hear.) As in the whole population of the united kingdom the catholics were a minority, and in that respect resembled the dissenters; like the dissenters they ought to be admitted to seats in that house and the other house of parliament--(Hear, hear, hear.) Up to that he conceived the catholics had a right to have their claims conceded, but beyond that he would not go. The hon. gentleman (the Solicitor General) expressed apprehension lest the church should be endangered by such a measure, although he had no fears from the laity---but all fears appeared to him illusory. At the same time he would say that when the catholic claims were conceded, to have his approbation they should be granted in such a manner as to secure the protestant constitution in church and state, although he was convinced that the refusal of those rights would more endanger the protestant establishment than their concession.---(Hear, hear.) He thought it his duty thus openly and candidly to state his opinions, because a great number of those he represented had entertained opposite sentiments. If he could not say that the mind of the country had absolutely changed in favour of emancipation, he believed much apathy prevailed---but whatever change had taken place he ascribed to the steady conduct of that house upon the subject, and to the number of petitions which the catholics, themselves constantly preferred. With the latter he would not, however, enter into any treaty--but bind all parties in contract for the good of the country.—(Cheers.)

Mr. G. BANKES should like to know what charms had been wrought upon the country by the catholics of late to make it friendly to emancipation, unless Prince Hohenlohe had performed some sly miracle----(A Laugh.) With respect to the danger, he confessed it appeared to him to apply solely to the church of Ireland. Since he had a seat in that house he had heard measures cheered which went to the overthrow of the established church and the catholics themselves intimating that they aimed at that subject, Mr. O'Connell, in one of his recent speeches, (here the hon. gentleman took out a news paper and looked at it,) said that he was told if some half dozen seats in the house would satisfy the catholics, they should have them, provided the association did not interfere with tithes & church property—(Cries of read, read.) The hon. member then proceeded to read "were we not to inquire into assessments for building churches where there were no protestants.---(Loud laughter,) and again, "So long as mockery existed of paying a clergy man where there was no church"---(Loud laughter.) It was, however, unnecessry to go farther on this subject; the whole tendency of the Roman catholic church was towards aggrandisement, and in Ireland he feared the aim would be to subvert every protestant institution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MARCH 1.

Mr. PLUNKETT said, that although the presentation of the petition had been taken out of his hands, it would have been eager and zealous support, and he could not refrain from congratulating the hon. baronet on the conciliatory tone which he had adopted. The hon. and learned gentleman then alluded to what had been said by other hon. members about the unfitness of the time for bringing forward the question. He thought there was a peculiar grace and fitness in bringing it forward now. The Roman catholics might be supposed to have been to a certain degree irritated by the recent measure, and the present question might be made to show that, notwithstanding such measure was deemed requisite, that house was prepared to do justice to the catholics. With respect to the fears that had been expressed, he would say that although the question was as dear to his heart as it could be to that of any man, yet if he were satisfied that the concession of the claim, was calculated to effect the protestant church in Ireland, "so help me God! (exclaimed Mr. Plankett) I would immediately join the ranks of those who altogether resist the catholic claims"—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear, hear.') On the contrary, he believed that the admission of those claims was eminently calculated to strengthen the establishment in church and state in Ireland. The second clause of the bill which he introduced in 1821, and which was copied from a bill previously moved by Mr. Grattan, embodied his opinion, and therefore he begged to read it. It was as follows:—"And whereas the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctri e, discipline, and government thereof, are, by the respective acts of union between England and Scotland and between Great Britain and Ireland, therein severally established permanently and inviolably." It was in the spirit of this language that he acted. That this claim of the catholics was founded on a principle of justice was not to be questioned. They sought to become members of our free representative government, to which every member, belonging to whatsoever communion, had a right to belong. He would not say that they had an absolute right, for even natural rights, which, of themselves, were unrestrained, were nevertheless liable to control, and still more were artificial rights; but in the same degree as personal liberty was liable to be infringed upon or taken away, so did the constitution give to the people the right to defend it. The one was a natural, the other a chartered right.—(Hear, hear.) To trench on the liberties of the people was an outrage against the constitution, unless it could be shown that such was required by what was due to the safety of the state. The honourable and learned gentleman then alluded to what had been said of the danger of concession to the catholics on the ground of the power of the Pope, and observed that the Pope no longer pretended to any right to depose the monarch and absolve his subjects from their allegiance. The idea that he did so pretend was, he said, quite absurd. Here then was one of the principal objects of the prohibitory enactments of the period of the reformation completely done away. So also was the enactment against the existence of other religions completely done away, when the laws against recusancy were withdrawn. The act of uniformity was now in force only as regarded any interference with the established church on the part of other religions; and it was quite

evident that no such interference took place In the reign of Chas. II. a new danger arose, first, from the monarch himself, who was known to be secretly inclined to the catholics; and 2dly, from there being a popish successor to the throne, whose principles were openly avowed. How did the legislature provide for that evil? Why, that there should be certain oaths taken by all persons,, as a qualification to sit in parliament and hold particular office. But that was not considered enough, for after James the Second had attempted to change the religion of the country, and after the revolution was brought about they drove him from the throne, and enacted a measure which provided against the recurrence of the evil at any future time. That settlement he should never touch, that protestant principle he should never oppose.--(Cheers.) All he desired the house to consider was, whether there was any more by which the evil could be more effectually guarded against than at present? What was the danger apprehended after the revolution? Why there was an exiled family that had still a large party attached to them—a party disaffected to the Monarch on the throne. He would not deny that the Roman catholics were disaffected, and very justly suspected of being disaffected to the King and the religion of the land. But it must also be admitted that from the very nature of things they could not be otherwise. After the revolution all the former restrictions against them were continued and enforced with aggravated severity, as subjects not to be trusted under a protestant government. The ruling party of the day pursued this course; they said to themselves that the Roman catholics were bad and disloyal subjects, and therefore they attacked them in person and property, and kept them in a state of the most abject and humiliating degradation down to the close of the last century,—(Hear, hear.) These restricted measures of our ancestors continued in full force till about the years 1778, when in Ireland a new danger presented itself. It was found that the Catholics of Ireland were daily coming into notice from the good conduct they had shown while there was an open rebellion in Scotland, and while many persons in this country were known to be disaffected to the reigning family. It was found that not only were the catholics disabled from being efficient enemies, but also from being faithful subjects.—Hear, hear.) In fact they were reduced to the lowest possible state—their hearts's blood was impoverished, and no penal enactment that could be devised, could, in any respect, add to the sum of their misery—(cheers.) At that period an act was agreed to by the legislature, which must make the memory of our late illustrious monarch for ever revered among the catholics. The consequence of this act was, that for the last forty years they had rapidly risen from the wretchedness in which they were sunk, and had now attained a proud station of rank and affluence.—(hear, hear.) But now, what was the danger to be apprehended from the catholic body? It was not any danger of the Pope claiming to govern and regulate the clergy of the established church, or of his carrying on any machinations for that purpose. The catholics were known to be good subjects, for they had proved themselves to be so; but the danger to be apprehended from them was perfectly new, yet such, at the same time, as might very naturally be expected to arise. These men had at length revived from their exhausted state, and had now their frames filled with wholesome blood. In every thing except political power they were on a par with us; and though he would not contend for their numbers being 6000,000, or deny the assertion of the hon. member for Louth (Mr. L. Foster,) that they were only 4.800,000, still even taking that, they showed a vast increasing numerical power; and the question for the house to consider was, whether such a body of persons was to come, year after year, to the legislature, claiming the privileges of all other British subjects and retiring, year after year, rejected and discontented.—(Loud cheers.) Here was a manifest danger; but it was one of which the honourable member for Louth had taken no notice whatever, for he only looked back to those dangers which had arisen in the time of our ancestors. But he (Mr. Plunkett) maintained that with those dangers of former times we had nothing at all to do at this day. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Arguments founded upon them were of no avail; and the great object of arguments urged in reference to former times was to show the use of history. It was justly said by a celebrated writer, that "time is the greatest of all innovators." Time never stopped, never slept--it was the watchful observer of human affairs. It was therefore, the province of human wisdom to keep close to the wings of time, not with the vain hope of arresting its progress, for that was impossible—but with the view of reconciling all things to its influence.—(Hear, hear.) If they were not prepared to govern by wise rules, and take philosophy in aid of history, all the force of history would be of no use. Without it history was not better than an old almanack—experience was only a swindler that passed false money on us---and prudence and caution only dotage and folly.---(Repeated cheers) If the catholics came with threats, we were prepared to despise their threats: If they came with force, we were prepared to defy it; but if they came with the powerful weapons of right, and justice, why then he must say that he had no arms to oppose them.---(Loud cheers.) All he could do was to take them to his arms as friends and allies, and join with them as friends and allies both in peace and war. But he should be told that there was some principle of the constitution opposed to this union, to this bond of mutual regard between protestants and catholics. He could not find any such principle, and he thought that the objection resolved itself into this, that those who by the constitution were admitted to political rights, must of necessity be members of the established church. Now, in the first place, this would show that there was a distinction between the enjoyment of civil and political rights, defined and recognised by the constitution. He would meet this proposition on the broadest basis. Was it then a fact that no persons were admitted to political rights except those who were of the established church? He might appeal to the hon. member for Norwich, (Mr. W. Smith), whether it was not a well-known fact that protestant dissenters had seats in parliament. Nay more, had not there been a Lord Chancellor of England (Lord Rosslyn) who was known to be a dissenter, even at the very time that he affixed the great seal to official papers?---(Hear, hear.) The dissenters of Ireland had for a series of years been in the same situation with those in this country, but ever since the restrictive laws with respect to them were abolished, their numbers in Ireland were found to decline. Dr. Swift, though a man of a liberal mind in many respects and possessing several excellent qualities, had still a perfect horror of the repeal of the test laws in Ireland. It was, however, curious to observe the effect of that repeal; for during the whole period after it had taken place, down to the present day, the dissenters in Ireland were decreasing in numbers, while the catholics were increasing, though the laws against them had been in full force. Was it necessary to add, that the one religion was declining under the hand of liberty, while the other was flourishing under the hand of oppression! (Loud applause.) But then it was said that the catholics had not, and ought not, to be intrusted with political power. This proposition was altogether untenable. Had they not political power when they acted as magistrates and grandjurors—which was the case at this moment in Ireland? But, he would ask where, in any part of the constitution, was this distinction between civil rights and political power to be found? It was evidently not to be found there; and he defied those who maintained the converse of the proposition to adduce any authority in support of their arguments. It was a system fit only for the meridian of the most despotic governments—(Cheers.) He had on a former occasion. defined civil liberty to be the right of doing whatever the laws allowed; and he should now say that political liberty was that which secured those rights which the laws gave us---(Hear, hear, hear.) If the house made an unconstitutional distinction between civil rights and political power, he knew no difference between a constitutional and a despotic Government---(Hear.) He had often been asked what it was that the catholics had been excluded from of which they had any great reason to complain? Why, they were excluded from the parliament, from the bench, and from all offices of state---they were excluded only from the power of assisting in making the laws under which they lived, and from all dignities in the state. But these, it would seem, were mere nothings, quite a *bagatelle*; yet he would ask his hon. friend how he should like to be excluded from them? (Cheers.) These nothings, however, were of such consequence to Englishmen, that they would lay down their lives sooner than forfeit them. The house ought to look to this state of things, and beware how they suffered any set of men to consider that their opinions and sentiments were represented any where but within the walls of parliament.---(Hear, hear.) If they shut them out from parliament, they must go somewhere else. If they were sought by a despotic prince, they might perhaps range themselves behind the throne, or under the sway and controul of some factious persons, who might be ambitious of popularity. But if it was allowed, and the fact was not to be questioned, that the Catholic laity were good subjects, then there were only the clergy from whom any danger could be dreaded. (Here the hon. and learned gentleman at some length showed that the danger was more imaginary than real, and that the best mode of putting down the proselytism which was charged against the catholic priesthood would be found in the exemplary conduct of the clergy of the established church. While the line of demarcation between protestants and catholics remained, and while the catholics found themselves debarred of their rights as British subjects, their pride would never suffer them to be content or quiescent.---(Hear, hear.) He desired, before he sat down, to state some means which he would adopt for a cure for the evils that now existed. First, he would take away from the catholics, both clergy and laity, the common bond of common oppression, and make for the clergy a respectable provision, which might be done either in the present bill or in some specific measure which should accompany it. He had been told that the clergy would not agree to any such provisions; but he believed that the catholic clergy would gladly and gratefully receive that provision. Here, then, would be one great means of security to the state; nor would it be attended with the slightest degree of danger to the protest-

ant hierarchy. The protestant hierarchy might be in danger of being pulled down, but not of being enroached upon. He was quite certain that if the catholic clergy wished to seize on the established hierarchy, the Roman catholic laity would not permit them to do it.---(Hear!) It was by no means the wish of the catholics to increase the influence of the priesthood, and they would never consent to their claiming any right to tithes. Before he quitted this part of the subject, he wished to say one word more. If the catholic clergy should now say that they would endeavour to get possession of the establishment, the common sense of every man of their own persuasion would cry out against them; but were the protestant clergy wiser if they said that they would resist the catholic claims to the utmost, and hold out against them to the very last moment?---Were they not by such conduct holding out a bounty to opposition?---(cheers.) He was quite sure that no one would say that he was not disposed to give every possible support to the established church of Ireland; and the hon. member for Montrose [Mr. Hume] would do justice to the motive which led him to resist what he considered to be an infringement on the rights of church property in that country. He would now say, before he sat down, that if an enemy landed on the coast of Ireland, and that the defence of Ireland depended on the house granting this measure, he trusted they would not, even in that emergency, grant it, if they could not do so consistently with the interests of the established church. But, on the other hand, he hoped that they would now deal with it just as if the enemy was on the coast, and in this time of profound tranquillity let them do an act of justice to the catholic people of Ireland. Let them not to be told what would or would not please the catholics of Irelad—let them do that which in their wisdom they considered right and just. He believed that the alarm which had been raised was greatly exaggerated; he believed that the catholics were not only tranquil, but determined to remain so. They were loyal and grateful, and would continue to prove themselves so, even though their claims should not be granted; for they were satisfied from the growing feeling of liberality in this country towards them, that things could not long remain as they were. He was sure that, if the government of France speculated on any aid from Ireland, they would find themselves most egregiously deceived. But why were the catholics loyal and good subjects at this time? From those salutary relaxing laws which sprang out of the best principles of our free constitution.—(Hear, hear.) At the same time something beyond loyalty was still necessary, such as union, affection, and cordiality, which would lead the people of both countries to live together as neighbouring brothers. The right honorable gentleman sat down admits reiterated cheers from both sides of the house.

Mr. Secretary PFEL said hes hould attempt to follow the very able, temperate, and constitutional speech of the hon. baronet. The right hon. Secretary conceived that the hon. baronet had placed the question on three grounds; first, the treaty of Limerick; secondly, natured right; and thirdly, prudence and policy. On the first point he should say, if hon. baronet had placed his reliance an any claim the Roman catholics of Ireland had upon the face of a treaty between them and the crown, he should have been disposed to pay the greatest attention to that treaty. The hon. baronet had alluded to the treaty of Limerick, and he (Mr. Secretary Peel) was prepared to deny that any claim of the Roman catholics could rest on the treaty of Limerick. It was for the house to decide whether in withholding the claims of the Roman catholics, they denied any rights which the makers, of that treaty had promised to grant. He might ask the honourable baronet whether there had been any infringement of the treaty to which the honourable baronet alluded. With respect to the restrictive laws, he thought several honourable members had formed a very harsh opinion. These laws ought to be considered acts of retaliation. The proceedings of the Roman catholics ought to be considered. The Roman catholics were secured by the treaty of Limerick from any disturbance on account of their religion. A bill in the reign of Queen Anne was brought in to debar persons holding property unless they took the oath of allegiance. Sir Toby Buttler, in his argument against the clauses of that bill, did not say it was unfair to deprive the Roman catholics of property, unless they took the oath of allegiance. The whole of his argument went to show that the bill was unjust to dissenters. He had been Secretary to James II., and did not claim for the Roman catholics a right to hold offices. If so, there was an answer to the claim of right under the treaty of Limerick. With respect, to the second question, namely, natural right, it involved a constitutional question. His right hon. and learned friend said they had no more right to exclude a man from holding civil offices than from holding his property. At the same time his right hon. friend admitted that in cases of danger to the state, a deviatiou from that doctrine might be good. He never could think a man had the same right to hold civil office that he had to hold property. He did not think that right had ever been urged in that house until very lately. It could not have existed in early times. Before the reformation there was unanimity in religion. Since the reformation the oath of supremacy had been taken, and as Roman catholics had refused to take that oath there was an answer to all claims for office. It was said the excluding laws were of late date. He denied that position. They had existed since the reformation. The right on the part of the Roman catholics to hold civil offices had never been admitted under any laws. It was held upon the discussion of the bill to disqualify persons from holding places of profit, that the question relating to holding places of trust, rested with the legislature. A conference on points in the bill was managed by Bishop Burnet, Lord Somers, & others who were men of high character. If the right to hold office had been considered equal to the right to hold property, would the lords have introduced a clause in the Scotch act of union, which excluded the Roman Catholics from office? If they looked into debates on the subject of the oath of supremacy, it would appear that Lord Chatham and Lord Camden held the law on that subject to be sacred. In 1790, when the repeal of the Test laws was agitated, Mr. Burke dissented on the occasion, on the ground of danger from the Unitarians! but all the doctrines in support of the test and corporation acts must be wrong if his right honourable friend was right, when he held that the Roman catholics had a right to hold offices. He (Mr. Secretary Peel) denied they had right to hold offices. The argument of Mr. Pitt against the test laws was, that they had a tendency to abridge the royal prerogative. If all the disqualifying laws were to give way for Roman catholics, what right could they have to deny a person a seat in that house because he had not 300l. a year. He should always hold that the State had a right to exclude Roman catholics from places of trust, if necessity required it. He did not wish, as his right honourable and learned friend said, to make history an old almanac, and experience, a base coin. He wished to look back on history and profit by it. His wish was not to exculde them from those benefits which the constitution afforded.—The granting Roman catholic claims was the subject, to use the words of Burke of moral discretion. He did not go the length of saying all the laws on the Statute Book ought to be retained for ever; but if laws were passed three hundred years since to guard the constitution against danger, they ought not to be repealed unless they were satisfied all danger had ceased. The right honourable Secretary then discussed the question of prudence and policy. What was the object of the motion? It was to give power to those who had been long excluded from the enjoyment of power. The hon. bart. could not deny that there was danger in conceding that proposition. Every subject ought to be eligible to office, but the law called for proper qualification. It was better to refuse a ticket to the constitution, than suffer the bearer, when he arrived at the portal of the constitution, to have the door shut against him by the supreme head of the nation. If by any means he could quit Ireland, he should be ready even to give up some of the outwork of the constitution; but he doubted whether a removal of these disabilities would do any great good. He doubted whether the removal of civil disabilities would destroy animosities and disorders which prevailed in Ireland. It was rather remarkable that in Ulster, where a large number of protestants and Roman catholics were to be found, they agreed better than in other parts of Ireland. In the county to which he alluded, the Insurrection act had never been in force. If the disabilities were removed, and the Roman catholics were allowed to hold offices, the right honourable Secretary doubted much whether they would be satisfied. There would be a greater dissatisfaction arising from having offices withheld. When Roman catholics were in that house, who could say they were not at liberty to pursue any objects they might consider beneficial to the country. The removal of Roman catholic property might be considered unjust; and what security would the house have against the return of all the dangers arising from Roman catholic government? If sincere in their faith, they would wish to give power again to their church. When a man came into parliament without restriction, eloquent, and the leader of a party, who could say he had not the right to follow his own object?—(Hear, hear, hear.)—whether it be to repeal the wisest laws, or restore the supremacy of the church of Rome. When the question was an admission to power, he had a right in the exercise of a fair constitutional jealousy to look at the tenets of a man's religion. It was curious that up to the present moment they had heard nothing about those securities which were formerly deemed so essential a part of this measure. Were they content to take them without securities, contrary to the practice of every state in Europe! Let them look at the whole of the catholic priesthood in Ireland, and they would see the same prelates, deacons, and titles claiming apostolic descent and ordination as they had ever seen. And could it be supposed, that after the decree of this measure this equality would cease? He was not afraid of the Pope, but of that internal party in the state to whom power would be given, and who were sure to be adverse to the existing religion. He thought the Irish church would better have consulted its dignity, had it abstained from some of those publications which it had latterly put forth. He alluded to those which had reference to Prince Hohenlohe especially. Those gentlemen who had been ready to burst with laughter when the name of this individuals had been mentioned before in the debate, ought to know the estimation in which he was held in Ireland. The right honorable gentleman then animadverted upon a paper put forth by Dr. Doyle, commending and detailing the miracles of Prince Hohenlohe. One of these was the Princess Schwartzen berg, who had been confined to her bed from her eighth to her seventeenth year, and spent 80,000 florins in medical advice, who was made to walk by Hohenlohe. At Hamburgh he had made two sisters quit their bed under similar circumstances, and caused a counsellor who had long kept his bed to see his benefector to the door from a third floor; a gentleman also was cured of the gout whilst sitting in his carriage.—(Laughter.) All this was detailed in the address of Dr. Doyle to the Irish. The argument founded upon these statements was, that the Roman catholic was the only true church and, would alone stand. But this was not all. In 1824 they had a letter from the Pope, levelled against bible societies, and desiring the ca-

tholics to expect relief from some temporal prince. Hes was of opinion with Dr. Doyle, that catholic emancipation would not allay religious fervour, an that a struggle for preference would be the consequence of such a measure. Dr. Doyle said it would open a passage to ulterior measures, and he should like to know what those measures were.

" Still to new heights their restless wishes soar,
Claim leads to claim and power advances power,"

His (Mr. Secretary Peel's) opposition to this question had always been uniform. He wished to give the catholics every assistance towards the possession of liberty and property. He wished also to see all sources of irritation between them and the protestants subside. But he thought it advisable on their own accounts that they should be excluded from parliament and the judicial bench. On this point he could not defer to authority, unless he was convinced by argument. He had listened, however, but his mind was not convinced, his hostility to this measure was not directed to the form or time of it, but, to the principle of it— (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROUGHAM contended, in reply to what had fallen from the honourable Secretary that the treaty of Limerick had been violated by the Irish parliament, and that we persisted in that violation if we refused to fulfil its stipulations. The treaty distinctly stated, " The Roman catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion, an they enjoyed in the reign of Charles the Second; and his Majesty, as soon as affairs permit him to summon a parliament, with endeavour to secure to the catholics such further privileges as they are deprived of on account of religion" That stipulation gave them the privilege of parliament, which they enjoyed in the reign of Charles the Second, and it gave them access to all offices of state, with the exception of corporation; and from all these offices they were now shut out. With respect to the argument of natural rights, was it to be said, that because a man would not give up his religious principles he was to be deprived of his political right? were we to be told at this time of day that these rights are nothing—that they are only political rights that the catholics are no longer obliged to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to their protestant brethren---that their property is secure, they may eat, drink, clothe themselves, and are no longer tortured for religion? Were we to be told this, whilst every thing splendid, dignified and honourable is not their lot but ours---whilst the state pours upon them, and the portals to power, privilege, and dignity are shut against them; whilst in the laws they are to obey, the taxes they are to pay, and the burdens they are to endure, for the security, defence, or government of the country, they are to have no share, because they dare to be honest, and worship God according to their own consciences all this the catholics might safely and securely enjoy; but all that distinguishes man; his high nature; his more exalted endowments; the ambition to serve his country; to bear a share in making the laws which he is to obey; from all that he is to be debarred, unless he agree to abandon the religion of his ancestors, and become an apostate, contrary to the dictates of his own conscience. This was the inconsistent argument, and the concessions given to the catholics made it ten thousand times more inconsistent. He next came to the question with regard to the elective franchise. The catholics were to have the power of electing, but they were not to have the privilege of choosing. Was it right in the legislature to give them the power of electing representives to represent their sense, and opinions, and rights, and to be their advocates! Was it right to tell them, " You have the power to choose whom you may, with this exception, that you will not choose the man who has your confidence, who is in your opinion, the worthies; who agrees with you in political and religious opinions!" But who is the man who ought to be the object of an elector's choice? Why, he is no doubt he who agrees with the elector in opinion; who is of his own class and religion. How would the tories like to be told by the whigs, if the latter should chance to get into power, " We are now in power, but we know that it leads to anarchy, treason, and spoil. We will allow you to elect members of parliament, but we cannot allow you to choose those of your class you cannot choose tories. Would the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford suffer it to be told them, " You may elect whom you please to represent your opinions in parliament, but you cannot have any person of your own body (hear, hear), for they are blind to the instruction of history—they are the most pedantic men in the world, to whom knowledge is pedantry, and caution is dotage.—(Laughing.) Nothing would be done if they were in the house, either to improve obnoxious restraints, or to improve our policy. Ye may choose a man from the College of St. Andrew's, if you like, for there are able men there; or you may choose a man from Aberdeen, for there are still able men in Aberdeen.---(Laughing.) Let each of those universities send a learned candidate; they will be well grounded in mathematics, and we can trust in such persons." For such a franchise as that he did not think that the universities would thank the House. It was said that the catholics were insatiable, and that one demand, if granted would be followed us another. That was an argument too much used against the Catholics. He thought the house could not look seriously as the question, even as one of expediency, and refuse the claims of the catholics. With respect to the dangers of the Protestant Establishment. the right hon. gentleman looked to the fearful proportion of the numbers. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. L. Foster) counted the numbers of catholics and Protestants, and his calculations diminished the argument of fear by a fraction. It was said that there was no safety in Ireland while there were so many Catholics against the Protestants, Who denied that? Not he. Was it safe to leave things as they now were? This was his (Mr. Brougham's) argument, but the right hon. gent. said that they were surrounded with perils and dangers, that they were to shut their eyes and grope and shriek, but do nothing to remove the danger. He (Mr. B.) and his friends admitted the danger, but he would strive to remove it. His firm belief was, that if they had forty or fifty Catholics in that house, not one injurious proposition would proceed from one of those. Had not the house the best experience in that point? There were many dissenters in this country, yet the most in that house were not above five or six; and did any one hear from those one proposition to trench on the rights of church? The right hon. gent. dwelt on the reported miracles of Prince Hohenlohe with ridicule; but were such arguments to be addressed to the wise, well-educated and discreet members of that house? In reply to these arguments on these miracles, he assured the right hon. gentleman that if he picked out, and if he searched, he would find the most seductive and entertaining Popish legends, he would pick out three of the weakest men on either side ---on the opposite side, if he pleased---(a laugh),--- and let those three add to themselves six more, he would assure the right hon. gentleman that if those nine weak men were to pore over those legends for a month they would not be converted by them, but they would be more confirmed in their own religion. With respect to the dangers of any alarming propositions coming from catholics in that house, he would put a case, and he would make the experiment on his hon. friend, the member for Norwich, who was known to be a conscientious man, a zealous dissenter, who bore a part, and the chief part sometimes, in many discussions---did any one ever hear him broach one doctrine, in or out of parliament, to convert any member from the heresies of the church? Though there were five dissenters in that house—and not more catholics could enter at best for one year—though dissenters were admissible to offices by means of the indemnity bill—though there were chancellors and prime ministers of that persuasion—though they had a dissenting chancellor distributing the patronage of the Crown and advising the King, yet had any mortal man ever believed the church to be in danger? He readily admitted that the catholics would have power if they were in parliament. But had they no power now? They had a great deal, and the danger was as great as if they were eligible to the house of commons. This was what was dangerous, mischievous, and fatal. Let that power be converted into a constitutional legitimate power. Abler men, or of more nice discretion, he never knew than the few of those catholic gentlemen that he met. Men of greater talents, of extensive information, of keener discernment he had not met. These gentlemen so accomplished, so richly endowed by nature, so able to do mischief if they wished, backed as they would be by five or six millions; this was a power for the most unsatiable ambitions to grasp at. This power the house saw and dreaded, because they made new laws to curb it. This panacea would be to take that power from them;---(Hear, hear,) all that natural talent, all that acquired ability, and all that nice discretion would be no longer dreaded. His remedy was simple; it was to take away those dangerous elements, and to curb them, and then they would work the machine well, and the house would no more have to dread them. The catholics asked now what was reasonable, but the legislature feared that this concession would be followed by a demand of what was unreasonable. He would say to the house grant what is reasonable, and wait till they make an unreasonable demand before you refuse them. The house had the best authority that the catholics did not want the tithes. The best security in his opinion, for the protestants, would be a provision for the catholic clergy, but that could be postponed till the required concessions were made to the laity. It was said that the catholics would not accept such concessions as could be granted. He would say to the house, " Legislate and do not negociate;" he would pledge himself that the catholics would be satisfied. What would happen if these claims should be now rejected, he would not say, but he hoped the laws would be obeyed. The hon. and learned gentleman, after a few more observations, concluded by saying, that the only way to put down dissension in Ireland, was by granting this motion.

After a few words from Sir CHARLES FORBES and Mr. PELHAM.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT rose to reply. He concluded by saying that the inconveniences likely to arise from carrying the question were merely speculative, whilst the present evils were permanent, practical, and substantial.

After a few words from Mr. PEEL the gallery was cleared for a division, when there appeared.
For the motion, 247 | Against it, 234 | Majority 13.

The annunciation of the number was received with cheers.

On our re-entering the gallery we found the house in a committee, and Mr. PEEL declaring that the opposers of the bill which the hon. member for Westminster intended to introduce, would suffer it to be read a first time, *proforma*; and would make their stand against it on the second reading.

Several resolutions were then agreed to.

The house resumed; the report of the committee was brought up, and agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions of the committee.

Mr. PEEL asked when it was the intention of the hon. baronet to move the second reading of the bill.

Sir F. BURDETT replied (as we understood), not till after Easter.

The other orders of the day being disposed of, the house adjourned at half past three o'clock. ---*Globe & Trav. Mar. 2.*

☞ *See Supplement.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

THE FOLLOWING COPY OF AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH, TO HEATON, BISHOP OF ELY, IS TAKEN FROM THE REGISTER OF ELY.

PROUD PRELATE,

Understand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but, I would have you to know, that I who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by ———, I will immediately unfrock you.

Your's, as you demean yourself,

ELIZABETH.

Heaton, it seems, had promised the queen to exchange some part of the land belonging to the see for an equivalent, and did so, but it was in consequence of the above letter.

AN ANECDOTE OF BISHOP BURNET.

Bishop Burnet was famous for that absence of thought which constitutes the character of what the french call *l' Etourdie*. All the world knows, that at Paris, about the year 1680, several ladies of quality were imprisoned on suspicion of poisoning, and among the rest, the countess of Soisons, niece of cardinal Mazarin, and mother of the famous warrior Prince Eugene of Savoy. In the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, when the prince came over to England, bishop Burnet, whose curiosity was as eager as that of any woman in the kingdom, begged of the duke of Marlborough, that he might have the satisfaction of being in company with a person whose fame resounded through all Europe. The duke complied with his request, on condition that he would be upon his guard against saying any thing that might give disgust; and he was invited to dine with the prince, and other company, at Marlborough-house. The bishop, mindful of the caution he had received, resolved to sit silent and incognito during the whole entertainment, and might have kept his resolution, had not Prince Eugene, seeing him a dignified clergyman, taken it in his head to ask who he was. He no sooner understood that it was Dr. Burnet, of whom he had often heard, than he addressed himself to the bishop, and, among other questions, asked when he was last at Paris? Burnet, flattered by this unexpected address, and still more perplexed by an eager desire to give the satisfaction required, answered with precipitation, that he could not recollect the year, but it was at the time when the countess of Soissons was imprisoned. He had scarce pronounced the words, when his eyes meeting those of the duke, he instantly recognised his blunder, and was deprived of all the discretion he had left. He redoubled his error by asking pardon of his highness: he stared wildly around, and seeing the whole company embarrassed, and out of countenance, retired in the utmost confusion.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—THE BARGE'S CREW.

"Life's like a ship in constant motion,
Sometimes high, and sometimes low"

ALONGSIDE of Joe Henderson pulled Pat Diggory, but never was there a more unfortunate wight upon the face of the earth, or rather upon the bosom of the ocean; for, according to the poets, the earth has its face while the ocean has its bosom; or perhaps the ocean is the bosom of the earth—no matter; but, as I was saying, never was there a more unfortunate wight than Pat Diggory, from the county Kildare. Pat was cast upon the world before he was much bigger than a Munster paratee; but, as to how he came into being, who were his parents, or whether he ever had any, could never be discovered. The fact is, he was found one morning sprawling under a gooseberry bush, in the little garden at the back of the cottage belonging to the village priest. "Arrah, bad luck o sorrow," shrieked Judy Mac Quillaigan, as she saw Pat's chubby face and arms stretched out from underneath an immense cabbage leaf, that concealed the rest of his body. "Bad luck to sorrow, any how! Run Dermot, run and call the Father, for sure Saint Patrick has sent him a cherubim from the clouds---swate creature, how it twiddles it's ogles; run Dermot, run." away strode Dermot with all the rapidity of a two-penny post, and shortly afterward down came Father O'Twig. This reverend gentleman was a true son of the Church, and as much like his mother as two peas, for in appearance he closely resembled a moving cathedral with a short steeple; and, though a minor canon, there was always a great difficulty in making him go off Not but that he discharged his duty faithfully, and his general report was good, for the Father was a kindly soul. Down came Father O'Twig, while Judy stood with her hands upraised, skrieking to all the saints in the calendar.—"Och botheration," cried the Father; "what's the crature squalling about? Arrah be aisey, and dont make such a hubbaboo. What's the matter, what's the matter wid yees?" "Oh joy to the hour," said Judy, "sure and hasn't Saint Patrick sent you a beautiful little cherubim, now." "Be quiet, Judy," returned the Father, softly, "be aisey, or you'll frighten it away. By my conscience and a beautiful crature it is, sure—faith but this is a miracle indeed! Take up the cabbage leaf gently, Dermot, for fear you should hurt the wings of it." Up went the cabbage leaf, and the whole length of Pat was brought into perspective. "Whee-hee-whew," whistled Dermot, "the divel an angel is it at all at all, but a baby, your reverence. a full grown beautiful drolleen."—"Take it away, take it away," roared Judy; "faith, and I've no call to it any how—arrah take your brat away Dermot."—"Is it mine you mane," replied Dermot, "don't make a brat of yourself, jewel, but wrap the darling in your arms and cherish it."—"Who's child can it be?" asked the Father. "Where has it come from? Arrah Judy, take it up and warm it at the fire, and don't stand grubbing with your ten toes there, as modest as—there, take it up, I say, for Father O'Twig never yet turned a soul from his doors that hadn't the power to walk away, and he's not going to begin now—arrah take it in Judy, take it in." Thus poor Pat was first ushered into, what shall I say? being—no—into the Father's cottage. Every enquiry was made—the gooseberries were carefully examined—the cabbage was rooted up, and every leaf turned over with the strictest *screwtiny*, but it left them just as ignorant as ever. Wherever he came from was of little consequence to Pat—he enjoyed the warmth of the peat fire, and lapt the buttermilk like an angel, as Dermot said, while Judy's heart began to mollify towards the infant. Days, months, years rolled away, without the smallest clue being given which could lead to the knowledge of his ancestors; and during this time he grew like a mountain flower, luxuriantly wild. But Pat was destined to feel the chilling blasts of adversity; for, after having passed eight years under the hospitable roof of his benefactor, and sharing his generous bounty, the worthy Father O'Twig departed this life; and Pat was once more "cast abandon'd on the world's wide stage, and doomed to roam in scanty poverty." He was obliged to wander from cattage to cottage, and pick up a potatoe wherever he would find it. At last he fell into the power of a tithe-proctor, who employed him in sundry little jobs, not at all suited to Pat's ideas, and, at the same time, kept him very spare in food. Often did he get thrashed for being hungry, and his back suffered punishment for the faults or misfortunes of his belly. Every mischief was attributed to him. Every morsel that the old cook applied to her own use, Pat was condemned for stealing and got flogged accordingly. If the children broke the pitchers, capsized the buttermilk, or stole the cream, Pat only was blamed. Once he got thrashed because a horse kicked him, and nearly broke his leg. At another time he was severely punished for tumbling out of a hay-loft and dislocating his shoulder; till, wearied with his servitude, he bade his master good day, determined to try his luck elsewhere. Cork was his next distination, and having arrived, he was hired to attend a *hunter*, and both were to be hired by any sea-officer who was desirous of a ride from Cove into the town; but they were such scare-crows, it was difficult to tell which had been starved most, or worst used.—When Pat first saw the ocean, and the bulwarks of old England proudly skimming o'ver the liquid element, his heart began to bound with joy. "Henceforward" says he, "my native land shall be the briny wave." Accordingly he entered on board the —frigate, and was appointed servant to the purser; but they laughed at and scouted him so much, that he soon got sick of the sea, even before he was sea sick. In about three weeks orders came for sailing, and Pat was obliged to hold on the nippers while heaving up the anchor. This he didn't mind; but he couldn't see the use of holding the end of a handful of rope yarns, and so he dropt it and ran down below to his master. "Why arn't you on the maindeck, Paddy?" enquired the ship's corporal, laying on with his cane, "Why arn't you at the messenger, Paddy?" whack it went again, "or at the nippers, Paddy?" another thump. "What's the matter?" axed the purser—"Matter, Sir?" cries Pat, "By my faith, Sir, and I'm tired out with the ship, and every body abuses me. When I first did myself the honour of becoming your servant, and taking you for my master, I was proud of serving a real jontleman, and would do for your honour by night or by day, or all day long, though they do call you nip-cheese, and say you chate them out of their allowance; but I know its not true, your honour. Well, dis spalpeen (pointing to the ship's corporal) sent me up stairs to get up the anchor, but how, your honour, should I know where to find it? And then I got thrashed for that. They tould me it was under the *boy* (buoy). and so I axed *every boy* in the ship, but they only made game of me, and led me a will goose chase. And then they said we should soon be under weigh. 'Arrah,' says I, 'what weigh the ship?' 'To be sure,' says they, 'Och,' says

I, 'if they'd land me on the sod,' says I, 'by my conscience, but I'd take care never to be weigh'd in such a pretty pair of scales as this again,' and so they made me take hold of a nipper, because they said it was my master's (your honour's) namesake; and then they stuck ever so many long poles into a barrel on the ground, and began to run round ss if they were mad. Oh, your honour, I don't know what to make of it at all." After this, Pat was turned over to the boatswain for two-tailitch-um, I thinks they call it, and now he got it hot and warm One day he tumbled overboard, and his master rope's-ended him for quitting the ship without leave. Twice he married the gunner's daughter, for thinking *too loud* that the first lieutenant was groggy; and he'd three dozen for his portion each time, "Halloo! ye murphy digger," cried the boatswain, "is the dinner ready?" "Faith and it is Sir," says Pat, "only the bafe wants boiling. by token that I forgot to give it to the cook," Well, he'd get thamp'd for that. "Is the kettle filled for tea;--"Yes, Sir, I'll engage it is, seeing that it slipp'd overboard about two hours ago, and is not come back yet."---Have you got my grog?" —"Is it the rum you're maneing? Sure and it's I that have got it, for being unable to find a bottle, I whipt it under my jacket, so I did."—"Where is it then?"---"Arrah, where is it now! how can you ax sich a thing. Wasn't I afraid the purser's steward would chate you, and so to save your allowance, didn't I swallow it whole." But all these honest excuses only brought heavier vengeance upon poor Pat—at last he was sent forward and *promoted* to the foretop; but even there, while aloft with the cherubs, his evil genius followed him and his old master, the boatswain, never failed to give him token of remembrance at least once a day. Being sent aloft on a particular occasion with a couple of foxes, to sieze a small block on to the top-sail yard arm, he used the first fox, and then made a slip-bend and fell overboard. It blowed a gale of wind and the sea was running very high; but the boat was lowered from the quarter, and, after some time, succeeded in picking him up, and he was brought aboard almost exhausted, with the remaining fox still in his hand. "You scoundrel," cried the Captain, "how came you to be so lubburly as to fall?" —"Faith, your honour," replied Pat, "the boatswain's-mate told me to let go with my hands and hold on by my toes, and so I tried it, your honour, but it was only done to desave me, bad luck to him."—"And what are you doing with that fox in your hand?"—"Oh, your honour, I took care of dat, for I was afraid the boatwain would thrash me if I left it behind. Och, botheration! but I wouldn't have come back without it for the world." Well, soon after this, as he was grown a fine stout fellow, and the captain, Lord C——occasionally gave him a couple of dozen at the gangway to stretch his skin a-bit, he was made one of the barge's crew, which he said was the happiest day of his life; but ah! and alas! disaster followed him still for being left boat-keeper, towing a stern when she had shipped two or three heavy seas, he pulled up the plug from her well to let the water out, and then stretched himself on the aft thwarts to sleep; but contrary to his expectations the water, instead of running out, rushed, in, the boat was swamped, and poor Pat found a watery grave. The bar gewas saved, but Pat was gone for ever.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Second Series. 3 *vols.* Colburn.

THE scena which we extracted from one of these lively and characteristic tales in our last Gazette, has been so much liked, that we might leave the publication to make its own way with that single sample; but we are tempted by other amusing parts to supply any deficiencies in our former notice, and add another specimen of the author's literary talent and whimsical manner of observing *life*. A short story, entitled Doubts and Fears, succeeds the Man with many Friends, whence our quotation was made: and is in turn followed by the longest of the four histories, under the name of Passion and Principle. Much of this has reference to India and Indian habits, which the writer, Mr. Hook, has had personal opportunities of studying, and of which he certainly draws a very strange and striking picture. Some of the portraits are evidently taken from nature; and the incidents may, for aught we know, be equally real. We can, however, only trace so much of the narrative as will enable our readers to understand what we transcribe from it. Brashleigh, an officer in India, (a harsh, overbearing character,) rises rapidly in promotion, owing to the merits of a pretty wife who attracts the patronage of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces. At last, when advanced in years, a widower, and appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, he disappoints the youthful loves of Fanny Rodney, the daughter of a poetical schoolmaster, and marries the rustic beauty, who sacrifices her adored Welsted and herself on the altar of filial piety. After the marriage ceremony is performed, the General carries his simple and submitting bride to Harford Bridge, where be tires of the honeymoon in two days, and drags her to London, rating, teaching, upbraiding, and confounding her the whole way. If she looks out she is accused of forwardness; if she retires she is charged with folly; and, in short, every act of hers is a "nice offence," and must bear "its comment" from the ancient, brutal, and jealous lord of her destiny. Arrived in London, the General takes up his quarters at Mivart's very excellent hotel, (we vouch it from experience,) in Brook-street; and thither the great man brings two of his dependants to a dinner, the circumstances of which are thus humorously pourtrayed.—Note that both visitors are extremely ugly, and that one is the General's Aid-du-camp, the other his military Secretary.

"Dinner announced, Sir Frederick offered his arm to Lady Brashleigh, and joked, as they passed along, upon the old-fashioned customs of men and their wives; and Captain Macaddle and Major Mims followed, after having bowed to each other at the door, for some time, with infinite ceremony.

"When they reached the dinner-room, the aid-du-camp and secretary were posted at the head and foot of the table; and Sir Frederick sat on one side, and her Ladyship on the other—a disposition of forces highly acceptable to Fanny, who was at once relieved of all embarrassment, as to doing the honours. Little did her poor unsophisticated Ladyship then imagine that the principal duties of military secretaries and gallant aids-du-camp consist in carving at dinner, and passing the wine, after it!

"'Lady Brashleigh, Ma'am, some soup,' said his Excellency; 'do, my dear girl; come, it will do you good: give her Ladyship some soup, Major.'

"The Major, with the most solemn air, did as he was bid. Sir Frederick took soup—so did the staff.

"'What wines have you there, Sir?' said his Excellency to Binfield the butler.

"'Madeira, Sir Frederick.—Hock, Barsac, and Champagne, Sir Frederick!'

"'Is the Champagne, iced, Sir?'

"'Yes, Sir Frederick.'

"'Far short,' said his Excellency, (whose mouth was filled with soup,) addressing Major Mims—'for short, Sir, does the ice of this country fall of the saltpetre of our Obdars—ice, Sir, is a very good substitute for saltpetre; but you cannot cool wine in England, Sir, and that is the truth of it.'

"A dead silence followed this observation, and nothing was heard for some moments but the noise which the uncivilized Captain Macaddle made in eating his soup. Captain Macaddle apparently was hurrying the operation in order to help the fish under his charge. His Excellency saw the dilemma.

"'Don't hurry yourself, Captain,' said his Excellency; 'all in good time, Sir. Major, a glass of Madeira after your soup, Sir?

"The Major bowed, but spake not.

"'Your health, Sir,' said Sir Frederick.

"The Major bowed again.

"'Lady Brashleigh, shall I give you some turbot,' said Captain Macaddle, those being the first words *he* had uttered.

"'Her Ladyship don't eat fish, Sir,' said his Excellency, in a tone which indicated that it was not for an aid-du-camp to presume to ask her. 'My love, you will take a patty in preference, I know:—nobody can eat fish in this country—they talk, Sir, of their turbot, and their salmon; but there is no comparison between those and our fish in India, Sir.'

"'None, Sir,' said Major Mims, in a whisper.

"'Won't your Excellency take any?' said Macaddle.

"'Not I, Sir,' replied Sir Frederick; 'I'll take a patty—fish I cannot manage here.'

"His Excellency took a patty—so did the Major—so did the Captain—and the turbot was removed untouched. In the midst of his Excellency's invective against fish, the Major and Captain discovered that the patties were made of lobster; of course they said nothing.

"'A glass of Champagne, Lady Brashleigh?' said his Excellency gallantly.

"'I——'

"'Oh! Ma'am, I must not be refused,' said Sir Frederick; 'give her Ladyship some Champagne, Binfield.'

"The Champagne was poured out, handed to the Major and Captain. Fanny was evidently affected by the intense cold; so decidedly had they chilled it. Captain Macaddle was taken by surprise; and Major Mims, whose teeth were not of the first order, was instantly afflicted with a violent twinge.

"'How excellent, Sir, that wine would be,' said his Excellency,' if it had but been cooled by an Obdar!'

"'It—makes a—great—difference, Sir, said Major Mims, actually crying with pain.

"The dinner then proceeded as mutely as it commenced, except that Sir Frederick occasionally made a kind observation to his lady, who occasionally made a reply. As the feast wore on, his Excellency entered upon a dissertation, touching the merits, or rather demerits of Port wine, and appealed to the military secretary for a corroboration of his censure upon that powerful and popular liquor.

"'I think, Sir,' said the Major, scarce opening his lips, and looking as if the fate of an empire depended on the expression of his opinion, one glass of Port, Sir, is agreeable after cheese.'

"'Cheese!' exclaimed his Excellency, "and who Sir, in the name of decency, ever eats cheese? the sight, the smell, the knowledge that cheese is in the house, makes me sick. What d'ye mean, Sir, about 'after cheese?'

"At this moment cheeses of sorts were paraded.

"'Lady Brashleigh,' said his Excellency, 'I presume *you* don't eat cheese, Ma'am?'

"'Not I,' said her Ladyship.

"'I never eat cheese, Sir,' said Captain Macaddle.

"'I very seldom taste it,' said Major Mims, sighing deeply.

"'Jou,* Sir,' said his Excellency, 'take it away!'

---

* Hindoostanee for "Take away."

"And accordingly the cheese disappeared untouched.

"The dessert and wine put down, his Excellency, after two or three agreeable compliments to his Lady, began to talk; and continued talking, while the members of his family did little but nod their heads in assent to what he said, like Mandarins on a chimney-piece until his Excellency finding that Lady Brashleigh evinced no disposition to move, kindly discovered, that she looked pale, and would, perhaps, like to retire to the drawing-room, 'Whither,' said Sir Frederick, 'we shall all follow your Ladyship shortly.'

"At this signal, up flew the Major to the door, and the Captain to the bell;---the Captain scrambled back and picked up her Lady-ship's gloves;---the Major stooped and caught up her Ladyship's pocket-hand kerchief;---his Excellency stood solemnly erect during the ceremony, and the servants lighted her Ladyship to the drawing-room.

"As soon as her Ladyship had retired, his Excellency filled a large glass of claret, and drank 'The Ladies:' after which, he leaned his head on the back of his chair, and fell fast asleep; from which slumber he awoke after a nap of three quarters of an hour, during which period of time, neither Mims nor Macaddle had spoken one single word, nor stirred one single inch;---the Major having finished the bottle of claret, which stood near him, together with a large plate of wafers; the Captain having swallowed the whole remnant of the dinner-Madeira, and a side-dish of almonds and raisins; for as neither of them dared to move, lest he should arouse the slumbering Commander, either determined, like provident cattle, to feed at least to the length of his tether."

A drawing-room scene, of the same character, follows; his Excellency gives a hundred degrading orders to his poor Aid-du-camp, and then winds up with the Major:

"'And, Mims, continued his Excellency, 'we really must find that man to-morrow, Sir. Put yourself on the top of a coach, Sir and see about it; there will be no difficulty whatever in finding him: his name is Smith, and he lives somewhere in Buckinghamshire; *that* I know; however you must contrive to be back in London before dinner; because, although I shall not dine at home, I may have something for you to do in the evening.'

"'Certainly, Sir,' said Mims, bowing.

"'Good night, then,' said his Excellency.

"'Good night, Sir!' said the gentlemen.

"'Good night, Lady Brashleigh.'

"'Good night,' said her Ladyship, kindly holding out her hand, which the departing functionaries could not well avoid talking; in short, her Ladyship shook hands with both of them good-humouredly, and they disappeared.

"Scarcely had the door closed upon them, when the sweet placidity and amiability of his Excellency's countenance suddenly changed to the most furious rage.

"'Are you mad, Ma'am?' exclaimed his Excellency, 'or has the Champagne got into your head, Ma'am?'

"'What have I done,' said Fanny, 'to induce you to think either?'

"'Why, Ma'am, you shook hands with those persons,' said he.

"'Well?'

"'Well?—d'you consider *who* you are now, and *what* you are? the lady of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief at Bombay shaking hands with her husband's aid-du-camp, on a first interview?'

"'I really was not aware———'

"'Aware! how should you be aware, Ma'am?' cried the commander. 'In your father's line of life, Ma'am, his usher is as good as himself, and he need not be ashamed of allowing his wife or daughter to shake hands with him; but I stand in a very different position, Ma'am. My staff are drilled to know their places, Ma'am, to do their duty, and put up with every inconvenience, even to the swallowing of stale eggs and eating the drumsticks of turkeys; but there is an end of *that*, Ma'am, if such liberties are allowed them as you have been pleased to afford these gentlemen to-night.

"'I really———'

"'You really, Ma'am, have taken too much Champagne,' said his Excellency; 'it is a wine you are not used to, and you should not drink it.'

"'You pressed me, Sir Frederick,' said Fanny. 'I———'

"'Pressed you!' cried he; 'so you allow a man to prevail with you if he press you, Ma'am! Umph---you should have refused---I did not wish *my* people to see what sort of person you were; nor did I choose to lecture you upon the different qualities of wine before the servants; but I was surprised to see you drinking so much of it.'

"'I am extremely sorry,' said Fanny; 'another time I shall know better: I———'

"'No, you won't know better, Ma'am,' said Sir Frederick;' there are no rules without exceptions---there are no fixed principles for conduct in civilized society, Ma'am. You will see persons at *my* table with whom you *must* drink wine if you are asked; there are times and seasons when one thing ought to be done, and times and seasons when another thing ought to be done; we must consider our station and dignity, Ma'am, or else what do we live for?'

"'I am sure, Sir Frederick, I had no intention———'

"'Intention, Ma'am,' said his Excellency, his face absolutely crimson with rage; 'what has intention to do with it? what difference does it make to me, whether my Bungalow is burnt by a knave or a fool? my loss is the same.'

"'I really do not understand,' said Fanny.

"'I am sure you don't Ma'am,' interrupted Sir Frederick; 'but I must instruct you. What must those men think; where must they imagine you to have been bred; whence to have come; how to have been educated? but I am not angry, Ma'am, I am only vexed and mortified---you must be more cautious for the future.'

"A short calm succeeded this storm, and Fanny was by this time sufficiently aware of his Excellency's disposition, to know that an escape would best be effected during a *lull*; she therefore expressed her desire to go to rest."

In conclusion we have only to remark, that all these tales have a dramatic air about them: there is a touch of farcical caricature, but they are very entertaining, which is more than can be said of most of our theatrical entertainments.

[*Lit. Gaz.*

TRAVELS IN RUSSIA, THE KRIMEA THA CAUCASUS, AND GEORGIA

By Robert Lyall, M. D. F. L. S. &c. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. 1061. London, 1825. T. Cadell. Edinburgh, W. Blackwood.

THE extent of the immense empire of Russia is prolific of voluminous publications: one can hardly expect a small work on so vast a country. Nor was Dr. Lyall's method (more than Dr. Clerk's) calculated to produce a diminished result of authorship: the latter, after his return, applied to every book which could be brought to illustrate his subject; and the former, before he set out on his travels, made "considerable preparations" for his journey. "by examining and translating the best Russian accounts of the country, towns, villages, &c.;" much of which he has incorporated with his own narrative. Indeed he has levied contributions in this way unsparingly; and not only Kotzebue, Bouterlin, Smirnoi, de Pradt, and other foreign authors, but Clarke, Lieut.-Col. Johnson, Ker Porter, &c. &c. well known writers among ourselves, have been made to supply a great quantity of the materials for the composition of these lusty volumes. But whencesoever gathered, and however put together, there is a great deal of intelligence and curious anecdote contained in the Doctor's *Travels*; and we doubt not they will excite attention in a similar degree to his preceding quarto on the Character of the Russians and History of Moscow. They will probably also embroil him still farther with the *Quarterly Review*; for if the reviewers were displeased with his statements concerning Russia in that work, they will not find any thing to mitigate their anger in the present. Dr. L. frequently declares that truth alone has been his aim; that his facts ought only to be met by counterfacts; and that he has displayed the bright lights as well as the dark shades of the Russian character. We must confess, however, (with the same regard for truth) that he does appear to us rather to blacken the national name; and often to speak too harshly of the country and its population; besides arguing too much from particulars to generals. Thus, for example, at p. 48, vol. ii. we find the following account of the Russian political and military measures for the settlement, or, if the word pleases better, the subjugation, of the Caucasian regions.

"The great principle upon which the *Caucaso-Georgian* army has been acting for many years, but specially of late, has been to hem in the mountain barbarians on all sides; and this has been accomplished by means equally unjustifiable in the eyes of God and man. Indeed, the heart revolts with horror at the plans which have been pursued by those who deserve not the name of men, in order, as they emphatically speak, '*to Civilize the barbarous mountaineers of Caucasus.*' Troops surround their villages, the signal is given, and they are soon in a blaze. Then commences the cruel, the bloody, and the murderous attack---the general massacre. At times all perish, young and old; men, women, and children, between the flames and the sword. I have seen two children of the Lesghee tribe, who were the only survivors of such a scene, and who were saved by an officer who snatched them from death, and is now rearing them, as if they were his own progeny, among the mountains of Georgia. At the house of another officer, another boy, a *Tushins*, (I believe) was often presented to us, as the sole representative of a hamlet now no more. The village was burned, and its inhabitants immolated. This mode of civilization, by total extermination, is one peculiar to Russia. I shall not readily forget my sensations on examining a penned map of a part of Georgia, and asking the officer to whom it belonged, 'what the numerous red marks, especially in the country of the Lesghees, alluded to?' when he triumphantly replied, 'these red spots indicate the sites of the villages which we burned after our various victorious engagements with the savage natives.'

It is true that the Doctor softens down this horrid picture somewhat afterwards, by mentioning the opinion of other travellers, that these dreadful instances of retaliation were of very rare occurrence, and provoked by the barbarous Lesghees; but the effect of it remains while the palliative is forgotten. Again, he says,—.

"On the subject of an attack upon Turkey, I have merely to state, that no other measure

would be so popular among the military, the nobles, and the peasantry of Russia. It is well known that Constantine. the Great Duke of Russia, and almost the Vice-Roi of Poland,—so frequently accused of illiberality, cruelty, and barbarism,—was thus named, because it was expected that he would reign at Constantinople. God forbid it! Those who have lately been in Poland, or who know the history of that prince, will hold him in detestation. One of his deeds, of blacker dye than human, is already recorded, and must condemn him in the eyes of the virtuous. It was, as the writer most truly says, a case of the *ne plus ultra* of debauchery and despicable barbarism, which, had I not heard it repeated by those in whom I have confidence, I should have hesitated to believe upon the anonymous authority of an *English Merchant*, who has given the particulars among other Sketches of Russia, written during sixteen years' residence. But let us hasten from such a horrid deed, by which, it is said, a virtuous lady fell a victim. May the emblem of Paul remember the fate of his extraordinary and unfortunate father, and reform!"

We quote another anecdote, directed against a still higher quarter:

"'A General, who commanded a corps of artillery stationed at the Imperial head-quarters, had incurred, on some trifling occasion, the serious displeasure of the Emperor Alexander, shortly before the battle of Leipzig. His Majesty very unceremoniously sent one of his aides-de-camp with an order, that this officer should give up his command, repair, within twenty-four hours, to a village at the distance of twenty or thirty miles, and take charge of a regiment stationed there. Surprise, indignation, and fury, were successively evinced by the General, but still he obeyed the mandate. He left head-quarters without even a moment's loss of time—arrived at his new destination—examined it—reviewed the regiment—and immediately drove back to his former station. At a review of some troops, on the following morning, the Emperor's eye soon perceived him at the head of his corps. Astonishment and rage were depicted in the monarch's physiognomy, and he despatched an aid-de-camp to inquire, what the General was doing there—and why he had left his new station, and dared to disobey his sovereign's order? The General, who is a man of talent, of general information, and of an unconquerable and somewhat ferocious spirit, with energy replied to the aid-de-camp, 'Go back, and tell his Imperial Majesty, that the present time is highly important, and that I feel anxioss for the fate of Russia: tell him, that henceforth, I serve, not Alexander, but my country; and that I here, where I ought to be, at the head of my troops, ready to sacrifice my life in her cause.' Such an uncontemplated and heroic answer, instead of rousing the furious passions of the mind, as might have been expected, were despotism really absolute, had a very opposite effect. The Emperior seemed palsied, replied not a work, and was glad to hush the affair to sleep, lest the General's example should be too generally known, and become a precedent for the future to the officers of the autocratic army. Before the battle of Mont Martre, the General, who continued in his former command, had a station assigned him in the middle of danger, on purpose as it was supposed by some, that his head might be carried away by a cannon-ball, and thus rid the Emperor of a refractory and liberal-minded officer. This gentleman, who fears no danger, rejoiced at the occasion, fought bravely, and conquered. It redounds to the credit of Alexander, that he called for the General on the field of battle, and bestowed upon him the cordon of St. George. Since this period he has been employed on an important mission; and at this moment, he holds one of the highest and most responsible offices of the state.'"

Now, we neither question the veracity of these stories nor affirm their accuracy; for we believe very few reviewers in England can possess the information necessary to do one or the other; but we must say, it appears to us a very natural consequence that the author who records them should, by Russians and the friends of Russia, be considered inimical to the Emperor Alexander, and more hostile than favourable to his empire. Sir Robert Ker Porter, whom it is evident the doctor suspects to be concerned with the criticism on his former work, also comes in for his full share of censure; but *non nostrum componere lites*. We will better consult the taste of our readers by extracting a few of the most novel matters which a rapid perusal enables us to discover in the volumes before us.

There is no occasion for us to trace the route which the author and his three companions followed from Moscow (which they left in April 1822,) to Tula, Kiëf, Odessa Kherson, Sevastopole, Sudák, &c. through the Krimea into the Caucasus and Georgia; nor to particularize their stay at Tiflés, Niju-Novgorod, or other places: we shall pass at once to Kiëf.

"On the morning after our arrival at Kiëf, we were informed that some malefactors were to receive the *knoot* in a square opposite the inn, where an immense crowd was assembled. A circle had been formed by the military, within which Mr. Dúrof, the police-master, remarking we were strangers, kindly invited us to enter. After the prisoners heard their sentences read, the punishment was inflicted. A man received twenty, and a woman fifteen, strokes of the dreadful knoot. Mr. Dúrof related to us that the man was a notorious character. He had been a soldier, had seen foreign countries, spoke a little German, deceived every body, and at length robbed monastery. His physiognomy bespoke coolness and determination, and the blackest passions of the heart. On his trial he boldly told the judges, that the money he took was lying idle; and, consequently was of no use either to the monks or to the world, and that by taking it and distributing one half to the poor, while he kept the other to himself, he had really been serving both God and man. The deliberate strokes of the knoot disturbed his stoic indifference, and drew forth his cries. When loosened from the rack, a shtoph (a square gallon bottle) was presented to him. He looked around the circle, saluted the multitude, put it to his mouth, and then, manifesting the utmost indignation, dashed it on the ground, while he sneeringly said 'I thought it was spirits, but 'tis only water.' He was next branded on the forehead and cheeks. While the blood was flowing, the wounds were rubbed with gun-powder, so as to render the circular marks, nearly as large as a half-penny, quite indelible, except by excision.

"The woman screamed and groaned terribly during the infliction of the strokes. When loosened, she seemed to faint and was laid upon the earth, and then covered with a *shoob*, or sheep-skin pelisse.

"Two boys and a woman next received the *pleti*, or whips. By turns, their bodies being partly uncovered, they were laid flat down with their faces on the ground, and were held firmly by a number of assistants. The executioner standing on the right side, inflicted a certain number of strokes, and then as many while on the left. All the sufferers cried most bitterly; and, indeed, this mode of punishment, although apparently puerile, is extremely severe. It leads to the most indecent exposure, and could only be tolerated in a demi-civilized or barbarous country."

There is a good description of the rapidly rising port of Odessa, to which, however, we only refer, as several interesting letters on the same subject appeared in our Gazette some time ago. From Odessa the travellers went by Kherson, across the Duéper, and Dr. L. gives us the following anecdotes of a Tartar in that neighbourhood:

"We were not sorry that Oxman, the only Tartar whom we had met since leaving the Armiauskoi Bazár, had been detained here; especially as he spoke a little Russ. He was a good specimen of his countrymen; tall, well built, with an open, pleasing, and interesting countenance, and full of good-humour. We begged the officer to ask him to his house. In a long conversation he spoke of *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and *Jesus Christ*, as well as of *Mahomed* (whom he called Mam-béd,) as great prophets, and with great reverence; and he seemed to have some just ideas of the Divine Being and his attributes. When we alluded to rewards and punishments, he said, 'My body may be thrown to the dogs, provided my goes to the *houris*.' He was a married man, and informed us that, though a Tartar was permitted to have four wives, it was not lawful to sleep with more than one of them the same night. He also stated, that he was allowed to shave his beard, till he had attained forty years of age; but that after that, such a practice was absolutely condemned. He concluded emphatically in these words, 'For my part, rather would I allow my throat to be cut than my beard to be shaved. We remarked, that the heads of the Tartars were generally shaved, even of the youths; that some had them but partially shaved; and that many were quite bald, except a tuft of hair upon the crown. A Russian who was present said, he supposed this tuft was left by the Tartars that Mahomed might seize them, and pull them to Paradise after death. To which Ozman, with great vehemence, replied, 'You Russians let your hair grow thick and long, that your prophet may have a good hold in dragging you to Heaven.'"

PUBLIC OPINION.—General Conway gives this description of a political pamphlet—"The patriots *cry it up*, and the courtiers *cry it down*, and the newsmen *cry it up and down*."

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

Supplement to the Bo

WEDNESDAY, AUGUS

St. Patrick's Day.

Yesterday (March 18.) the forty-second Anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated at the City of London Tavern.

At about six o'clock the Marquis of Londonderry took the Chair.

Among the distinguished persons present were the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Lansdown, the Marquis of Downshire, Earl Darnley, Lord Killeen, Mr. O'Connell, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Blake, Mr. O'Connor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, the Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, a Deputation from the Bank of Ireland, the Governor of the Hibernian Joint Stock Bank, a Deputation from the Catholics of Ireland, the Directors of the Hibernian Mining Company, and of the Irish Manufactory Company.

The cloth being removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung.

The Marquis of Londonderry now rose---In proposing (said his Lordship) the toast which I am about to mention, I feel it my duty to state that I have this morning received his Majesty's commands to present to what the King is pleased to call this most excellent Institution, a donation of 100 guineas. (Loud cheers). His Lordship then proposed "The King," with four times four. —"God save the King" was then sung.

Toast---"The Royal Family," with three times three.

The noble Chairman said, that the next toast which he was instructed to give was, "The Earl of Ulster and the Army;" but, from his particular profession, the company would now, perhaps, excuse him, if he gave---"The Earl of Munster and the Navy."

"Rule Britannia" was sung.

The Chairman.---I have now to state to the meeting that his Royal Highness the Duke of York sent to me this morning, and desired to express his regret that business of the utmost importance had prevented his attending this benevoleut meeting. I beg to propose to you therefore "The Earl of Ulster and the Army." The above toast was drank with three times three, and was followed by the glee of "To arms, to arms."

The Chairman then stated, that previously to proposing the next toast, it became him to lay before the meeting a communication from the Committee. The purport of the communication was, that 400 children were at present upon the establishment, but that full clothing could only be supplied to 250 of them. The debt for the erection of the School-house had been liquidated, and the Committee hoped that, in the course of the ensuing year, they would be enabled fully to clothe those, who had been but partially clothed to the present time. The fullest investigation was desired by the Committee, who had expected 300l. by the will of the late Mr. Nollekins, which however, had been disputed by another Charity; but it had finally been adjusted between them. The Noble Chirman then gave—"The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick," which was drank with three times three, and followed up by "St. Patrick's Day in the morning."

Here the Children supported by the Society, were paraded round the room.

The Duke of Leinster proposed the health of their worthy President, who had served his country in the field, and was now serving it at home.

Drank with three times three.

The Marquis of Londonderry—I am deeply penetrated by the honor, which, Gentlemen, you have done me in drinking my health, and especially by those manifestations of kindness which must for ever be impresse
I feel, that the sentiment, or rat
you, Gentlemen, have expresse
merely to myself, but to a famil
ways cherished the interests o
stand here as the representative
if one feeling more than any o
nant, it was the love of Irelan
I myself, Gentlemen, am an h
and I will yield to no one i
country or speaking more pla
which gave me birth. (Lo
cheers.) It is not my good fo
to have been much in Irelan
have distanced me for my cou
to propose to you a toast dear
every Irishman, I mean "The
Marquis Wellesley, and prosperity to
Thissentiment was drank with four t
and followed by repeated cheers.

Mr. Blacke begged leave to return tha
the Noble Marquis, and felt sure that
could estimate more highly than that perso
token that had just been given of his cou
men's attachment. In love for Ireland
desire to do equal and impartial justice
inhabitant of that country, he felt con
man surpassed the present Lord L
(Applause.)

The Chairman.---In proposing the
Gentlemen, which I am happy to sa
ing toast with you, I shall propose
the immortal Duke of Wellingto
tary renown is inferior to no Gener
and I pray that God Amighty wi
country that give him birth.

This sentiment was drank wit
three, and was followed by the D
March.

The Chairman.---I have now to
health of another great Irishman, Ch
Statesman, who would do honour to
try; and who has, I might say, been
salvation of his own. Gentlemen, I be
give you the health of "The Marquis
ings, and the other ancient contributors
Institution."

This sentiment was drank with three
three.

Here the secretary read a list of subscript
among which the Marquis of Londonderry
stated to have subscribed 50 guineas, the M
quis of Lansdowne 30*l*. the Marquis of Do
shire 20*l*. Lord Strangford 5*l*. the Chancello
the Exchequer, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Go
burn, 20 guineas each: the Hibernian M
Company, 100 guineas, the St. Patrick's
rance Company 50*l*.; Mr. O'Conne
trous applause) 5*l*. and the Irish F
Bank 100 guineas; the whole of the su
ons, as we were given to understand,
to 1554*l*. 3s.

The Chairman.---Gentlemen,
you have just heard from ou
certainly denotes a very
hope I may be allowed t
line pursued on these
you the health of a
as a sincere friend
I beg leave to p
Right Honor
quer, who, d
tical life,
course, a
man nev

The
said--
ing
fl
s

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

atronised the Society, it was to him a
he greatest satisfaction to see assembled
highest rank, and station, and talents;
e they contemplated the advantages
d, the more they must be persuaded
he duty of every man connected with
me forward with his means and ta-
rd its interest. He was gratified to
perusal of the Report, that the In-
flourishing. Such a result would
to him a source of peculiar satis-
e beggeu to return them his best
honour they had done him, and he
iety all prosperity. (Cheers.) He
t be allowed to propose the health
bleman connected with another
ountry—he meant " the health of
" (Cheers.)
heen then rose to return thanks, and
st cordially received by the Meeting. He
e appeared amongst them as a mere Irish-
, bearing about him no distinction but the
nrock, which was common to them all.—(Ap-
use.) He begged to return them his most sin-
re thanks for the high honour they had done
m.---(Applause.)
The Marquis of Downshire next proposed
e health of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson."
e times three.
Huskisson said, he could not boast of any
tion, either personal or official, with Ire-
nd he could, therefore. only attribute their
s to that liberality which they had been
ed to bestow upon all those individuals,
rding to the measure of their abilities,
fluence of their station, had exerted
to promote the prosperity of Ireland,
ntimately connected with the prospe-
empire, and to do all in their po-
ivate mutual good will and recipro-
ss and affection. (Cheers.) He could
h assure them, that this principle had
the whole course of his public life, and
ad constantly referred to it whenever he
der his consideration any mesure affecting
the commercial interest, or the general
erity of Ireland. He should he wanting
e feelings of an Englishman, if he did not
his utmost endeavours to procure for Irish-
n useful employment, and with employment
ose comforts which attend industry in this
ountry. If any thing were wanting to confirm
man, who colud boast of no other connexion
with Ireland than the common interest of a
common country, in the propriety of supporting
this institution, he should find it in the efforts
which he had witnessed this evening, not merely
o administer substantial rilief, but to diffuse the
efits of education to helpless infancy, (Cheers.)
ncerely hoped that the Charity might pros-
nd flourish, and by the force of its ex-
e, cement the union between the two
ies; and bind them both by sentiments of
regard.—He begged, in conclusion to
for the honour they had done him—
could assure them, quite unexpect-
possessed no claims to such a
use.
Stewards, Treasurers, and
were then drunk.
thanks, intimated that
ion in Ireland would
he Easter recess.
sed the health of
with three times
hanks.
d to assure
ich he had
one had
our of
gret-
y.

tion would have extended, and that they should see united in their support the Army, the Navy, nay. even the Church. (Applause.) He prayed that it might be so, for such Institutions were only calculated to promote better feelings and better understandings among all classes.

Mr. Lawless here rose aud attempted to address the Chair; but, in the midst of the confusion which prevailed, the Noble Chairman and the distinguished characters who snpported him retired.

A scene of confusion afterwards took place, of which Mr. Lawless was one of the principal heroes, such as no description could do justice to. A number of Gentlemen contended for the right of speaking. so vehemently for about an hour, that each spoke all the time. and not a word was heard from one of them.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE " HIGHFLYER."

The following is a copy of the *instrument* by which a *legal conveyance* was made of " HIGHFLYER :"

" Know all men by these presents, that I, the Right Honourable Frederick Saint John Viscount Bolinbroke, for and in consideration of two thousand five hundred pounds, of lawful money of Great Britain, to me in hand paid by Richard Tattersall, of the parish of Saint George, in liberty of Westminister, and county of Middlesex, gentleman, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, and thereof acquit and discharge the said Richard Tattersall, his executors and administrators by these presents, have bargained and sold, and by these presents, do bargain and sell unto the said Richard Tattersall, all that my bay Horse, called *Highflyer*, by King Herod, out of the dam of Mark Anthony, now in training under the care of Thomas Robson, of the valley, near Newmarket, in the county of Cambridge, groom, together with all my estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of, in and to the same, to have and to hold the said horse, called Highflyer, hereby or intended to be hereby bargained and sold unto the said Richard Tattersall, his executors, administrators, and assigns, as his and their own proper goods and chattels for ever; and I the said Frederick Saint John Viscount Bolinbroke, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint the said Thomas Robson, my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, to give and deliver possession of the said horse, unto the said Richard Tattersall, his executors, administrators, and assigns, according to the true intents and meaning thereof.

" In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 29th day of March, in the nineteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third. and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

" Sealed and delivered, being first duly stampt in the presence of.

" John Angell, J. A. Dupont,
" BOLINBROKE.

" Be it remembered that full and peaceable possession of the within mentioned horse called Highflyer, was (by virtue of the within written power of Attorney) given by the within named Thomas Robson, to the said Richard Tattersall, by the delivery thereof to him the said Richard Tattersall, on this third day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, in the presence of us,

" James Weatherby.
" John White

The Australian.